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Soldiers Pushed to Ulster 200 Sent After 11-Day Violence

By Bernard Weinraub

ULSTER, July 10 (AP)—British Army reinforcements were ordered into Northern Ireland today as explosions, gun battles and sniper attacks struck the province.

The army's decision to rush 10 soldiers here—bringing the number of troops to 17,000—highest in three years—followed last night's abrupt decision by the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing to end cease-fire and resume the campaign of terrorism.

Today IRA gunmen were locked in combat with British soldiers at two military posts in the city. Sporadic gunfire rang all day in the Ballymurphy, an Irish Catholic enclave of tenement houses. The army said at least seven gunmen were tonight, a 100-pound bomb exploded in an empty car on a row street in the center of Belfast, injuring five persons, including a child, and damaging at least a half-dozen stores. The violence followed last night's shooting that left six persons dead, among them a 17-year-old and a Catholic priest administering last rites to a gunshot victim.

"Final Crunch Coming" his capital is stunned. After days of uneasy peace, the resumption of the IRA violent campaign has stirred in that Northern Ireland is living one of its worst crises in its history.

"The final crunch is coming," said a spokesman for the Ulster guard, a militant Protestant organization. It could be civil war, he said, or it could be a matter of hours, not days. The mood is especially grave since this week Protestants are scheduled to hold a traditional August 12 parade marking their ascendancy over the Catholic minority. Even in normal times, tensions are high in the week of Protestant celebrations.

On Sunday, Protestant rioters held a closed meeting in Belfast. These included representatives of the Ulster Vanguard, Belfast Orange Order and Ulster Defense Association, masked paramilitary Protestant force. The group discussed riot at Wednesday's upcoming parade in Belfast.

The Provisionals have now won down the gauntlet, said Martin Smyth, head of the Orange Order. "We knew would come. The IRA was desperate during the week to regain the propaganda five and possibly to regroup."

Leaders of Provisionals city why the IRA Provisionals decided to "resume operations" remains cloudy. Believed that the Belfast under, 52-year-old Seamus, had opposed the true the outset and only grudgingly agreed to it under pressure from Sean MacStiofain, the chief of the IRA, and David O'Connell, a schoolteacher and key Provisional leader.

Incident yesterday, leading to breakdown of the truce, was announced by Mr. Twomey, a Provisional spokesman, who said the IRA was "very nervous and upset" on the eve of the match. The money involved is out of all proportion to anything ever



ON TRIAL—Kozo Okamoto sits handcuffed between police in Israeli court yesterday.

Trial Opens in Airport Massacre

Japanese Admits Killings in Israel

By Peter Grose

RISHON LE-ZION, Israel, July 10 (AP)—Kozo Okamoto, a 24-year-old dropout from Tokyo University, today cheerfully admitted his role as a killer at the Lydda airport massacre on May 30, admitting his ideological affinities to the extremist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The trial before a military tribunal of the lone survivor of

the airport attack's gunman, who shot down 25 air travelers and visitors and injured 79 more, opened at a heavily guarded army camp on the outskirts of this pioneering Zionist farm town.

The issue to be decided was not so much one of Okamoto's involvement in the massacre—he was captured at the airport in the midst of the shooting and grenade-throwing. It was rather whether he would be sentenced to death, a punishment almost

never meted out in modern Israel, or a prison sentence, perhaps for life.

"I do not know how many people I killed," Okamoto told the court.

Later in the proceedings, his court-appointed lawyer said that his confession was stimulated only by a promise from one of Israel's leading generals that the Japanese prisoner would be allowed to commit suicide.

Intricate security precautions were ordered for miles around the Sarafand Army Base, located in the heart of the country, to acknowledge by Israeli security forces that Okamoto's trial has become something of a cause celebre for the Palestinian guerrillas and extremist revolutionary groups around the world.

There have been numerous threats to free the prisoner or otherwise disrupt the trial.

One of the four charges against the young Japanese—three of them carry a possible death sentence—was "performing a service for an unlawful association," under an emergency regulation imposed by the British mandatory authorities in 1945 and continued by the State of Israel.

When the president of the military tribunal, Lt. Col. Abraham Fuchs, had that charge read to the prisoner, Okamoto interjected a clarification.

Partnership Cited He and his colleagues of the extremist Red Army organization of Japan had not "served" the Palestinian Popular Front, the defendant stated. "We, the Red Army, did everything in cooperation with the Red Army."

Reports from Tripoli last week indicated that a government reshuffle was imminent in the 13-man cabinet which Col. Qadhafi headed. It was not clear what prompted his giving up the premiership.

Differences of opinion were reported to exist between Col. Qadhafi and Maj. Jalloud and strengthened when Col. Qadhafi dropped Maj. Jalloud from the deputy premiership in August, 1971.

Maj. Jalloud was a close associate of Col. Qadhafi in the coup that overthrew the monarchy in 1969. He has made a reputation for himself in Europe as a tough-minded negotiator, handling Libya's foreign affairs, including oil and arms deals.

He also helped improve relations with the Soviet Union during a visit to Moscow in February. Maj. Jalloud was responsible for the conclusion of the Mirage jet deal with France and negotiations with Britain and the United States that ended in the withdrawal of both powers from their bases in Libya.

He was also at the head of Libyan Army forces that occupied Tripoli at the start of the revolution in September, 1969.

Five Flee to West MUNICH, July 10 (AP)—Three Foles and two East Germans fled to the West at different places across the mine-infested demarcation line yesterday, Bavarian border police said today.

After Compromise Bid Fails Muskie Backs Move to Deny McGovern California Sweep

MIAMI BEACH, July 10 (AP)—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie threw his support tonight behind the campaign to deny Sen. George McGovern a crucial sweep of California's nominating votes.

Even as delegates headed for the Miami Beach Convention Hall for their opening session, the senator from Maine advised his supporters to vote to apportion the California delegation among candidates.

But Sen. McGovern was set to battle for the solid California support that would put him on the verge of a first-ballot victory in his quest for Democratic presidential nomination.

Sen. Muskie's long-delayed decision came hours after Sen. McGovern spurned his efforts to arrange a California compromise. The frontrunner from South Dakota said he won the whole delegation fairly, in the presidential primary, and would settle for nothing less.

Called Fugate Sen. Muskie called his peace-making efforts a futile gesture, and said at a press conference that he supported the ruling of the Credentials Committee, which decided that the California votes should be awarded on the basis of the popular vote showings of primary candidates, instead of a winner-take-all basis.

That left Sen. McGovern with 120 of the 271 California delegates, awarded 108 to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, with the balance for trailing candidates.

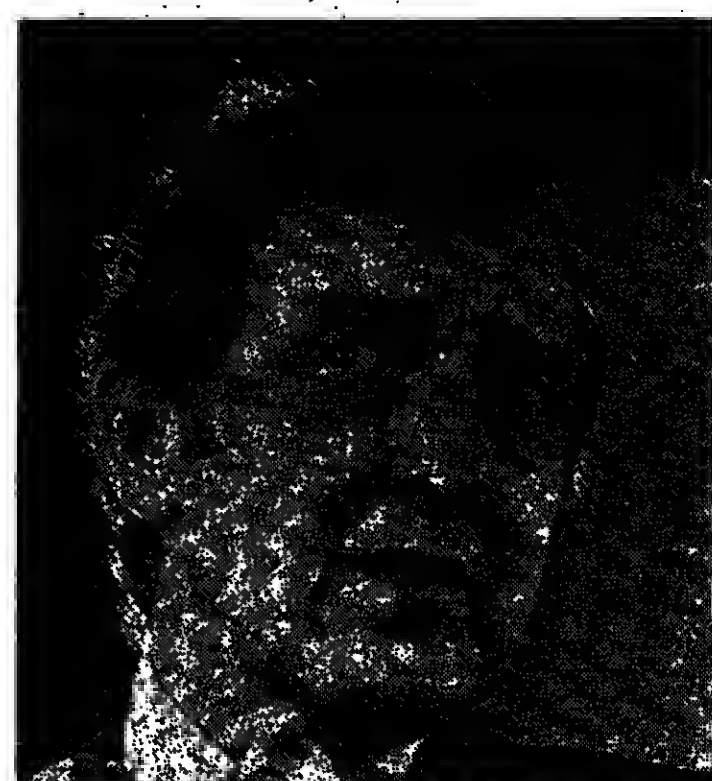
Sen. Muskie attempted to get the candidates together earlier in the day for a negotiating session on seating controversies. He said he had hoped to present a compromise offer to settle both the California and Illinois credentials disputes by splitting evenly the contested seats.

"He never got to present that," he said. "I see little to be gained in locking the doors with the six stop-McGovern candidates and then trying to reach a compromise on California." Sen. McGovern said, "Of course there can be no compromise on California."

Sen. Muskie called off his protestant parley when only Sen. Humphrey and two far-back entries, Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington and former Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina, turned up to talk.

He said he was disappointed, but that there now seemed to be no alternative to "a collision on the floor."

Sen. Muskie disputed the McGovern camp's report that the



Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine

meeting was to be closed. He said he was willing to meet Sen. McGovern's request that newsmen be present. Sen. Humphrey, Sen. Jackson and Mr. Sanford nodded their heads in agreement.

"Divisive Potential" "This is potentially a very divisive climate," Sen. Muskie said of the atmosphere just before the start of the convention.

"A political convention that ends up in a political battle is no good for the party," Sen. Humphrey agreed.

The Minnesota senator was openly critical of Sen. McGovern. "We're supposed to be leaders," he said. "McGovern not only should be here, he has an obligation to be here."

Meanwhile, in labor ranks, there was evidence of a mounting drive to head off Sen. McGovern. AFL-CIO officials were circulating privately a harshly worded attack on Sen. McGovern's record on labor, the Vietnam war, Communism, civil rights and list of other issues.

At a midmorning press conference at which no questions were answered, Sen. Muskie said the credentials struggle was "leading toward a growing polarization of the Democratic party."

He said the McGovern and Humphrey camps are in a virtual war and "the toll in political deaths and injured could be horrendous."

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Jackson Spearheads Attack on TV Program

Rivals See Disaster in McGovern Candidacy

By Leroy F. Aarons

MIAMI BEACH, July 10 (AP)—Sen. George McGovern's rivals for the presidential nomination warned tonight that television yesterday that his nomination could drag the Democratic party to disastrous defeat in November.

The attacks, which ranged from the polite, veiled thrust of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey to the hard-talking accusations of Sen. Henry Jackson, came on a special two-hour Meet the Press program on the eve of the Democratic National Convention.

The format—separate 30-minute appearances by each of five candidates—did not allow for rebuttals. But Sen. McGovern, who was the first to be questioned by a panel of five newsmen, seemed to anticipate what was to come.

He said that his candidacy would represent a "coalition of change," speaking for people who "identify the so-called centrist candidates as candidates who stand straddling the status quo."

"I'm not where I am as a serious candidate for the presidency because I have a narrow base. . . I believe I have the best and broadest grassroots organization ever built in American politics," he said.

"That organization is going to be at the service of every Democrat running for office in 1972 from the courthouse right on up to the Congress and the White House."

"I believe that many people who are now fearful of my candidacy are going to hail it as one of the great steps forward for our party when they feel its impact."

Jackson Attack But Sen. McGovern's position was whittled at during the remainder of the two hours by Sen. Humphrey, Sen. Jackson, Rep. Shirley Chisholm of New York and, to a lesser degree, Sen. Edmund Muskie, Gov. George Wallace of Alabama did not appear.

The strongest broadside came from Sen. Jackson, who said that "professional politicians and just ordinary Democrats" are convinced Sen. McGovern could not defeat President Nixon.

Even more serious, he said, is that a McGovern candidacy is "going to bring the ticket down."

When we have other basic elements in what has always been a winning Democratic coalition raising Cain, I think we've got problems."

Sen. Jackson's position was echoed with less intensity by Mrs. Chisholm, who said, "There is no doubt in my mind, as I listen to my colleagues in the House, that they are very concerned with respect to their local

elections. . . Now, if you don't want to pay any attention to that, you can sweep it under the rug [but] I know there is deep concern, very, very deep concern."

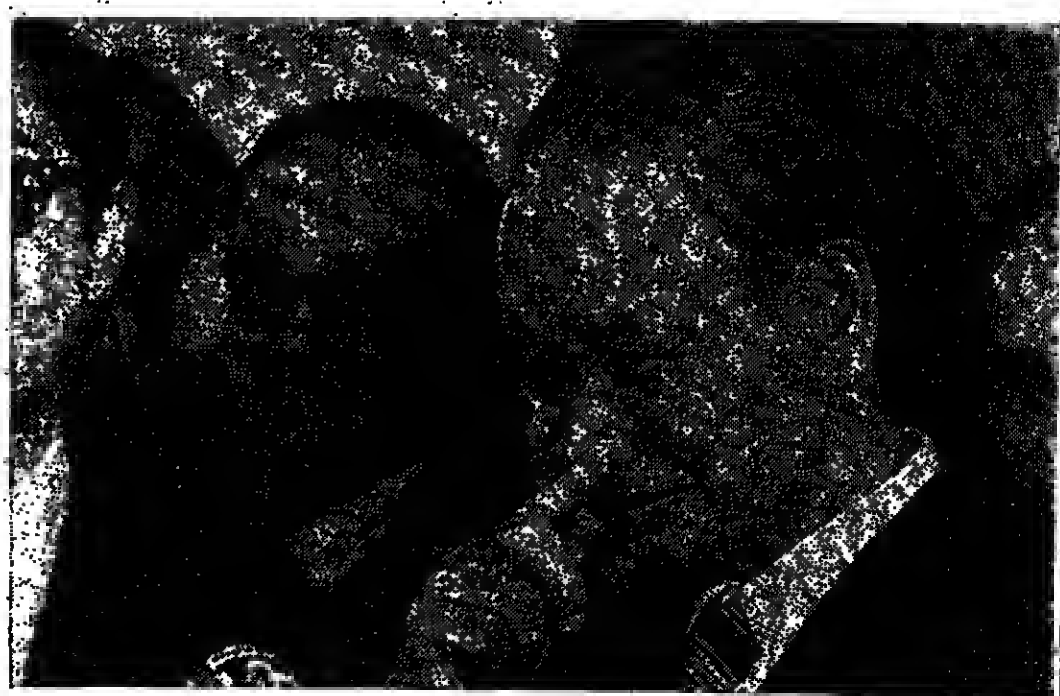
Sen. Muskie, who was more conciliatory, nonetheless conceded that the fear of a McGovern "dragdown" effect was "very deeply held and very widespread."

He added that Sen. McGovern

had originally "created an impression that he is outside the center of the mainstream of the party," but had begun to correct that impression recently.

Sen. Humphrey said that would be "very difficult" for leaders as George Meany and Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago to support Sen. McGovern. He also chided Sen. McGovern.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



BACK IN TOWN—N. Vietnam chief negotiator Xuan Thuy at press conference yesterday

Says He'll Study Any by U.S.

Xuan Thuy in Paris, Makes No Offers

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, July 10 (UPI)—Xuan Thuy, chief North Vietnamese negotiator at the peace talks, returned here today after an absence of two months, but gave no hint of any change in policy that might lead to progress when the talks resume Thursday.

Instead, he put the shoe on the other foot and said that Hanoi would "gladly examine any new proposals from the United States." He said he had returned to negotiate "seriously and in good will."

Mr. Thuy, no more than did Henry Kissinger at a Western White House briefing Saturday, gave no indication of what had happened during what Mr. Kissinger described as a "very intensive period of diplomatic activity" since the peace talks were

broken off by the United States two months ago.

Instead, he repeated Hanoi's well-known proposals for ending the war—the Communists' seven-point plan. He said that Hanoi's objective was to "arrive rapidly at a settlement of the Vietnamese problem."

Reason to Believe Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, told newsmen Saturday that "we have some reason to believe that there will be a new approach" on the part of the North Vietnamese.

When the talks were broken off May 4, the United States and South Vietnamese said they would return only when the Communists were ready to negotiate seriously on matters of substance. Mr. Thuy returned to Hanoi.

Mr. Thuy was questioned on "new approach" and on his reported statement from Hanoi that he would be returning with "new directives." He dodged the question by saying that new instructions were to be worked out and negotiated.

Some observers now held that everything is pushing Hanoi to negotiate seriously in the coming months before the U.S. elections. Former French Premier Pierre Mendes-France, who negotiated the French-Indochina peace accord 18 years ago, said today following a meeting with Vo Van Sung, the North Vietnamese delegate-general here.

"The North Vietnamese have received advice to join in a scenario for liquidation of the American presence in the course

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Says Unacceptable Demands Were Made

Whitelaw Held Secret Talks With IRA

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, July 10 (AP)—Whitelaw, British administrator of Northern Ireland, told the House of Commons today that he had met secretly with leaders of the Provisional IRA in an attempt to save the "fragile" truce in the province.

While the IRA men made unrealistic demands, he said, and "I asserted that they had nothing to return for the week-old cease-fire. Mr. Whitelaw said he agreed anyway to consider the demands but he could take them up with the British cabinet, the

Whitelaw said the IRA's announcement by the IRA that the killing and bombing would come last night and new eruption of violence in Londonderry, secret meeting, the first since Mr. Whitelaw and the IRA leaders, took place in an undisclosed "neutral" six IRA leaders, whose



William Whitelaw

names were not revealed, talked with Mr. Whitelaw for more than three hours.

Mr. Whitelaw, 54, a former leader of the House who has been running Ulster since British

suspended the provincial government last March, said he decided on the meeting because the situation appeared to be "very dangerous" and he wanted to "save lives in any way I could."

Officials later reported Mr. Whitelaw moved after it appeared that the truce was in jeopardy because of a dispute over housing Catholic families in a public housing project in Belfast. The Ulster Defense Association, organized by militant Protestants, opposed the allocations.

Despite the foregoing signs, the news of the end of the truce this weekend came as a surprise to distressed London officials. The House itself was equally dismayed today, with members talking of the possibility of a civil war and of the frustrations in finding a solution to the sectarian conflict.

Many members joined with Mr. Whitelaw in a new appeal for calm. Pledging to pursue his policy of "reconciliation," Mr. Whitelaw said it was still not too late for the Provisionals "to think again and for the whole of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

U.K. Rushes 1,200 Soldiers As Ulster Violence Resumes

(Continued from Page 1)
close to the IRA that Mr. Twomey virtually engineered the confrontation between Catholics and the army, and then forced the IRA leadership to take action.

The incident, in a mixed neighborhood in the Andersonstown section, began when about 400 British troops stopped a crowd of 1,000 Catholics who were marching into a Protestant area.

The Irish, armed with wooden clubs and bags containing stones, were carrying out their threat to place 6 homeless families in empty houses allocated to them in the Protestant quarter.

British Negotiations
Although government officials had agreed last week that the Catholic families could move into the area, militant Protestants objected. In recent days negotiations were conducted with

Talks With IRA Held By Whitelaw

(Continued from Page 1)
to Northern Ireland community to see the need for progress without violence.

According to Mr. Whitelaw, the Provisional leaders' demands at the Friday meeting included the immediate withdrawal of all British troops from Ulster's "sensitive areas" and the complete pullout of all forces by Jan. 1, 1978. He said they demanded a general amnesty for all political prisoners and for all wanted men and for an end to the policy of internment without trial.

Moreover, he said, the IRA urged that the British government announce that "it is the right of the people of the Republic of Ireland to decide the future of Ireland. The British government has taken the view that only the 1,000,000 Protestants and the 600,000 Catholics in Ulster should decide the issue of whether to unify with the republic or the south, which is 85 percent Catholic."

Personal Assurance
In Dublin, Provisional spokesmen provided a different version of the meeting, saying that Mr. Whitelaw "gave a personal assurance that the warrant killings and internment of people in Belfast would come to an end, and he said he also pledged to respect the rights of Catholics living in areas under the control of the Provisional Ulster Defense Association."

The Provisionals said that even after the meeting was under way, British troops arrested two IRA men. They charged that Mr. Whitelaw favored the Ulster Defense Association too much in a controversy over the housing situation.

"The Catholic population was asked too far this past week," said one IRA leader.

One tragedy in the present crisis, in the view of London officials, is the erosion of "trust" between the IRA and Mr. Whitelaw, who has worked carefully to build an image of impartiality between the warring factions.

Some of the praise came from Lord Wilson, the leader of the opposition Labor party, who expressed "great shock and disappointment" that Mr. Whitelaw should continue with his policy cause "this is the right policy," the Labor and Conservative members have sought to keep within Ireland from becoming partisan issue.

The question before Prime Minister Edward Heath tonight is once again how to ease the tensions in Ulster. He met Mr. Whitelaw and senior ministers tonight for a review of the crisis.

As Mr. Whitelaw explained tonight, there seems to be no other approach but continued efforts at negotiating the two communities to each other.

"There is no other way forward," he told the House. "These communities have got to live together in peace in the future. Nothing can ever shake that. The sooner everyone realizes this, particularly the extremists on both sides, the better."

Ill Raining in Japan; Death Toll Over 200
OSAKA, July 10 (Reuters).—In that has caused more than 200 deaths in the past week continued to fall on much of Japan today.

In southern Japan, police said the latest toll was 152 confirmed and 46 missing in landslides and floods. In northern Japan, a person has died.

Murder Role Is Admitted By Japanese

Israeli Trial Opens In Airport Massacre

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, in common, in partnership, with the Popular Front," he said.

Okamoto, handcuffed to two Israeli military police on either side of him in the prisoner's dock, spoke in Japanese. The court provided simultaneous translation of all proceedings in Hebrew, Japanese and English. Rarely did he show any expression; he just sat motionless, listening to the complex legal arguments around him.

To the other charges, involving carrying and discharging firearms and grenades, Okamoto promptly acceded—even, to the despair of his Israeli attorney, volunteering information not included in the indictment.

It was not only passengers and airport visitors that he had fired upon, the prisoner stated, but policemen in the terminal hall as well.

Okamoto was one of three Japanese passengers arriving on an Air France plane from Rome the evening of May 30. While fellow passengers waited to collect their baggage, the three Japanese found their suitcases, pulled out machine guns and grenades and fired and threw them at random in the crowded arrival hall.

Scientist Killed
Most of the victims were Puerto Rican Christians on an organized pilgrimage to the Holy Land. One victim of the attack was a distinguished Israeli scientist, Prof. Aharon Katzir-Katchalsky, of the Weizmann Institute of Science.

More than 40 Japanese newspapers were observing the trial, alongside perhaps 200 other members of the world press.

With 14 prosecution witnesses scheduled to testify, the trial is expected to last a week. The chief defense attorney, Max Kreitzman, has summoned no witnesses but appeared in the opening session to base his defense on a claim of insanity for his unnamed client.

When he heard the word "insanity" and his lawyer's proposal for a psychiatric examination in the court, Okamoto smiled briefly and said, "I don't agree to be examined—I don't want to be examined."

Mr. Kreitzman then shifted to an alleged irregularity in the preliminary interrogation, a claim that the Israeli general in charge of the Lydda Airport region, Maj. Gen. Rechavim Zeevi, had agreed in writing to the prisoner's demand to be allowed to commit suicide after questioning. The court decided to examine that point at tomorrow's session.

Arab's Death Decried
TEL AVIV, July 10 (UPI).—A military court today convicted an Arab soldier to death on charges of guerrilla warfare with throwing a grenade into a group of tourists in Jerusalem last Sept. 19, killing an Arab child and wounding 15 persons.

Shachda Hassan al-Aida, 20, of Silyuk, a village near Hebron in the occupied West Bank, will appeal his conviction. Previous death sentences by military courts have not been carried out.

In another development, a bazooka shell fired from Syria hit the occupied Syrian Golan Heights today from the Jordanian and Syrian borders. Israel returned the fire. There were no Israeli casualties. A similar incident occurred Friday.

Debré Arrives In Washington

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI).—French Defense Minister Michel Debré today began a two-day Washington visit that could lead to a reciprocal arms purchase agreement and move France toward renewing its military ties with NATO.

Mr. Debré planned to spend the day in consultations with Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird. Tomorrow, he will meet with John S. Foster, the Pentagon research chief, and with State Department officials.

Mr. Laird said a new conference last week that he hoped that U.S. defense partnerships could be strengthened with "better cooperation within NATO and between our allies in research and development."

Giscard in Lisbon
LISBON, July 10 (UPI).—French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing arrived today on a 36-hour official visit for talks with Portuguese ministers.

His visit coincides with the opening in Brussels of the final phase of talks between the Common Market countries and Portugal on association with the community.

Schumann, Chou Confer
PEKING, July 10 (UPI).—French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann today continued an exchange of views with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai on international problems.



BACK ON THE TRAIL—Partially paralyzed Alabama Gov. George Wallace talking to Michigan delegation to Democratic party National Convention in Miami Beach yesterday.

Muskie Opposes McGovern on California

(Continued from Page 1)

ed Democratic party support for the seven-point peace plan proposed by the North Vietnamese. The major event on the demonstration schedule was a poor people's march with the Rev.

Ralph David Abernathy of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference leading 500 residents of Resurrection City II from the camp site to the convention center.

Gov. Wallace said his campaign director, Charles S. Snider, "expressed my viewpoint" when he sent a challenge to Mr. O'Brien to ask for a vote of confidence at the opening of the convention tonight or resign as its temporary chairman.

Expressing hope that he still can win the Democratic presidential nomination, Gov. Wallace said the party must have his support to win in November because "the positions I took in the primary campaign are the majority positions as far as the people are concerned."

Mr. Snider said his action was prompted by Mr. O'Brien's ruling yesterday on California credentials.

Mr. O'Brien held that it would take a majority of those eligible to vote to adopt credentials reports and that the uncontested members of challenged delegations may rule on the challenges.

These rulings could be an important source of strength to Sen. McGovern, who has 120 unchallenged California delegates thus able to vote for sealing of the 151 disputed delegates.

An array of 23 credentials challenges from 15 states faces the convention. Besides the California dispute, the most important is the appeal by Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago from the credentials committee decision to replace him and 58 allies with a competing group dominated by McGovern backers.

Other important credentials cases come from Alabama and Georgia.

Meanwhile, a Humphrey spokesman disclosed that the Minnesota senator will allow about 80 black delegates pledged to him to vote for Rep. Shirley Chisholm on the first convention ballot, a move designed to embarrass Sen. McGovern before his own black delegates.

Outside the press conferences and convention hall Zippies and Yippies, Cubans and Arabs, poor people and Jesus people, took to the streets as demonstrators got down to serious business.

The demonstrations remained small and peaceful today. Officials and demonstration organizers said no more than 5,000 people had come to town to greet the Democrats, despite predictions several weeks ago of up to 100,000 protesters.

The demonstration area in front of Convention Hall was a constantly changing showplace as groups of Vietnam veterans, political radicals, poor people and housewives arrived one after another to make their point.

Two dozen young people supporting Jesus were on hand when the first delegation of demonstrators swarmed the black blocks from a camp site at Flamingo Park to the convention hall. The police defused the situation and Army helicopter circled overhead as the protesters marched.

The Jesus people walked in a silent prayer behind a cross-carrying leader as 300 people, led by members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, urged

Kennedy Repeats He Won't Accept Vice-Presidential Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

HYANNIS PORT, Mass., July 10 (AP).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy has reiterated his vow that he will not accept the vice-presidential nomination.

"I owe it to my family... I owe it to Joan [his wife], the children, my mother and my sisters," he said in an interview with the Boston Globe. "There is no way I will take the vice-presidential nomination. There is no way I will do it."

Sen. Kennedy is spending convention week here at the family compound, sailing his newly acquired 54-foot sailboat. He said his administrative assistant, Edward Martin, would be at the convention in Miami Beach. "I am not going to be there," he said, "because I have to be in the health issues or other equally important issues with the same effect as you can as senator."

"Should McGovern win the nomination and be elected in November, I will be in a much more effective position to lead his administration in the common goal. I have to be active. I have to be my own man. For me at this stage of my political career, the vice-presidency is not the answer."

Democrats Raise \$4.4 Million In 19-Hour Telethon Appeal

(Continued from Page 1)

MIAMI BEACH, July 10 (AP).—The Democratic party agreed today its 19-hour money-raising telethon last night with a report of a pledged total of \$4,411,755. Spokesmen said that the final figure probably would top \$5 million.

Most of the money will be applied against the \$9.3-million debt the party has owed since the 1968 campaign.

Telephones remained open late into the night to accommodate contributors who at first were unable to get through the jammed switchboards.

Robert Strauss, Democratic party treasurer, said today that "the telethon attracted more than one-half million donors."

\$100,000 Deficit Seen
MIAMI BEACH, July 10 (UPI).—Top party financial officials were urging their aides to help in a last-minute scramble for cash to meet the estimated \$100,000 deficit of their \$2-million extravaganza.

"When someone calls and says he has his son here with him and can't get into the convention hall," a weary Democratic official said, "we say, 'Sam, we're short of money—we need your help.' We're selling boxes, we're selling pages—we'll sell the podium if we could. I think we're working it out."

The quadrennial presidential nominating sessions of both parties—the Republicans are due here Aug. 21 for theirs—will cost them a total of at least \$3.8 million for the two-party run of eight days.

As usual, the Republicans have the \$1.8 million they will need for their in-hand or in sight. They began with a \$165,000 carry-over from the 1968 convention. And, according to Richard L. Herman, the 52-year-old Omaha, Neb., truck line owner and Republican national committee chairman, who is chairman of the Arrangements Committee, there probably will be another surplus this year for the next convention.

The Democratic National Committee which is still burdened with debt, despite the telethon, is "on the brink of an historic first" as one official put it. "We are going to have a convention that ends up maybe only \$35,000 or \$50,000 in the red—if we are lucky."

More than luck is holding the debt-prone Democrats in check. Because the telephone company—American Telephone & Telegraph—hotels, printers, car rental agencies and others were left with such a stack of long-term, unpaid bills after the Chicago convention four years ago, purveyors of goods and supplies of services here now are demanding and getting advance payments, deposits and funds held in escrow.

The Democrats' cash advances to Southern Bell, the AT&T subsidiary, here, is about \$77,000 so

Democrats Raise \$4.4 Million In 19-Hour Telethon Appeal

(Continued from Page 1)

far, as required by new regulations of the Federal Communications Commission governing the extension of campaign credit.

"I don't believe I've ever worked harder and accomplished less," Mr. Strauss said.

"I'll tell you," Mr. Strauss said, "paying for a convention without the pull and prestige of a Democrat in the White House—now you have to pay cash as you go because we left Chicago owing close to \$1 million; and two, you've got a \$9.3 million debt that includes IOUs from people who would normally be your big contributors—well, it's what I would have to say is a very substantial undertaking."

The treasurer's concerns here range from substantial projects—the \$1-million income from sales of full-page corporate ads in the Democrats' 250-page, slick-paper convention program—to what Mr. Strauss obviously regards as the petty details of satisfying small creditors.

For indicating he might bolt the party if not nominated, "I'll have arrived at a point where if you don't get your way, you pick up your political marbles and go home," he said, "then this process of majority rule and respect for majority rule is all through."

The program was the highlight of a day in which candidates spent time on the telephone rounding up delegate support and made the rounds of caucuses, most notably the important black caucus.

Five candidates—Mrs. Chisholm, Sens. McGovern, Muskie and Humphrey, and Terry Sanford—spoke before the black caucus. Mrs. Chisholm got the most enthusiastic reception. Appealing directly to "my brothers and sisters," she made a highly emotional plea for votes on the first ballot, or for delegates to remain uncommitted. She attacked white-controlled power brokers who she said were trying to "deliver" the black vote.

"All the candidates need our votes to get across the top," she declared. She said they should not get those votes until the blacks find out "concretely" what these candidates are going to do for them.

Ram Attacks Climber
FRIBOURG, Switzerland, July 10 (AP).—A ram attacked a Swiss teacher on a mountain excursion and sent him falling 100 meters to his death after a brief struggle on a cliff yesterday, police reported. They said the incident occurred on the west face of the 2,192-meter Ochsen.

Saigon, Hanoi Troops Clash 5 Times Around Quang Tri

By Malcolm W. Browne

SAIGON, July 10 (NYT).—South Vietnamese paratroopers and marines fought at least five clashes with the North Vietnamese Army today within a few miles of Communist-occupied Quang Tri, but with no apparent change in the overall situation.

The northernmost provincial capital in South Vietnam remained in Communist hands although the North Vietnamese defenders were hard pressed by Saigon paratroopers pouring from the south and southeast and marines from the northeast.

As usual in this phase of the war, the balance of the battle appeared to depend on American air power, which during the last week has been concentrated on the Quang Tri sector.

The U.S. command here said today that American fighter-bombers in the last 24 hours destroyed three Communist 130-mm gun positions in the immediate vicinity of Quang Tri.

The 130-mm gun, with a range of 17 miles, is the most feared artillery piece in the North Vietnamese arsenal and is playing a major role in the campaign for Quang Tri Province. Enemy artillery was the major impediment to progress today for all South Vietnamese units in the northern sector.

Last evening, according to a Saigon communiqué, the 74th Airborne Battalion, operating two miles southeast of Quang Tri, was pounded by 50 shells from the enemy's 130-mm guns. The communiqué reported no government casualties.

Airborne and marine units near Quang Tri were reportedly spared major casualties today but absorbed a heavy volume of Communist shells from field artillery and 82-mm mortars.

Enemy artillery also continued to threaten the southwest flank of Hue, which is still regarded as a major target of the North Vietnamese offensive that began March 30.

Fire Base Shelled
In four and a half hours this morning North Vietnamese artillery poured about 100 shells into South Vietnamese positions a mile southeast of Firebase Checkmate.

During the last week, Firebase Checkmate has been shelled three times, and is now considered a major target of the Communists. It is part of the defensive chain of positions ranged generally southwest of Hue.

Low cloud cover in the Hue area in the last few days has prevented effective support by tactical fighter-bombers. But B-52 heavy-bomber raids and long-range shelling by ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet have helped make up for the bad weather.

Fighting in most other sectors of South Vietnam remained essentially unchanged.

Communist shells continued to pour into the provincial capital of An Loc, 60 miles north of Saigon, and a heavy-caliber shell killed four U.S. Army men visiting the area yesterday, including Brig. Gen. Richard J. Tallman, deputy commander of American forces in South Vietnam's Third Military Region.

The four Army men had been landed by helicopter at a camp. They had been on the ground for an inspection trip for only a minute or so when they were killed and two other Americans were wounded.

Otherwise the An Loc situation was reportedly calm, with no progress by the Communists, which has been bogged down for three months. About 100 shells have been hitting An Loc each day.

The usual skirmishing and shelling was reported in the Central Highlands, where Kontum and Pleiku have been under heavy Communist pressure since the offensive began.

The main change in ground fighting during the last 24 hours may have been in the Mekong River delta southwest of Saigon, where Communist forces appeared to have begun to discuss a withdrawal.

Travelers arriving in Saigon reported heavy Viet Cong activity

Xuan Thuy Back in Paris No New Bids

(Continued from Page 1)

which, naturally, face must be saved.

Mendes-France, indicating that he thought this advice came from both the Chinese and Russians, said that the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam was part of the scenario. He predicted that Hanoi would play along a public opinion that he had for Hanoi back to the negotiating table.

In return, he predicted, there would be conversations, public secret, which would let the Americans leave Vietnam while saving face.

The North Vietnamese have been making discreet inquiries here on the possibilities for victory by George McGovern in the coming elections. Some think it is more likely that they prefer trying to business soon with Mr. Nixon rather than hope for a McGovern victory or wait to deal with Mr. Nixon coming off a fresh victory.

Mr. Thuy, in reply to a question, said today that Le Tho, who has negotiated secretly with Mr. Kissinger on war, would be returning to Paris, but he gave no date. Kissinger's return Saturday prompted Mr. Tho's return "in near future."

Asked about secret talks day, Mr. Thuy said only "the form" of the talks was important.

Mr. Thuy denounced bombing and mining of his country. He repeated charges that United States was bombing schools, hospitals, dams and industrial areas, and violating 1968 agreement to stop bombing.

No U.S. Offer Made
WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP).—A State Department spokesman said today the United States is approaching Paris negotiations seriously, with willingness to discuss a proposal now on the table but he offered no new approach to a settlement.

Press officer Charles W. Spoke out shortly after Thuy returned to Paris and said he would examine any proposals from the U.S.

"Mr. Thuy said he hoped would be clear to all that 'the U.S. government is proceeding the resumed pl session in Paris seriously with willingness to discuss proposals on the table.'"

"We have our attitude matched by a reciprocal attitude," he added, "not negotiating seriously is considering the proposals forward and to engage in a what more systematic discussion of the issues than has been able before."

Pullout Slows To 500 in Week

(Continued from Page 1)

SAIGON, July 10 (UPI).—The U.S. command ordered another slowdown in the rate of American withdrawal from Vietnam last week, cutting the rate by only 500 servicemen to 4,500, military spokesmen said today.

U.S. Army strength, in fact, rose by 100 in the seven days that ended last Thursday, a spokesman said. It was believed to be the first increase in the number of soldiers in Vietnam since the beginning of 1971.

Spokesmen said the increase in Army strength likely occurred because of a "bureaucratic lag" in the withdrawal program.

Italian Monarchists To Merge With MSI

(Continued from Page 1)

ROME, July 10 (Reuters).—Italy's Monarchist party announced tonight that it was merging with the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement, led by former Mussolini aide Giorgio Almirante.

It said that it was the first step toward the formation of a broad rightist front to combat the forces of Italian Marxism. The two parties cooperated in general elections in May.

WEATHER

	C	F
ALABAMA	21 to 30	Sun
ALASKA	19 to 28	Fri
ARIZONA	23 to 33	Fri
ARKANSAS	21 to 31	Fri
CALIFORNIA	21 to 31	Fri
COLORADO	21 to 31	Fri
CONNECTICUT	21 to 31	Fri
DELAWARE	21 to 31	Fri
FLORIDA	21 to 31	Fri
GEORGIA	21 to 31	Fri
ILLINOIS	21 to 31	Fri
INDIANA	21 to 31	Fri
IOWA	21 to 31	Fri
KANSAS	21 to 31	Fri
KENTUCKY	21 to 31	Fri
LABOR	21 to 31	Fri
LOUISIANA	21 to 31	Fri
MAINE	21 to 31	Fri
MARYLAND	21 to 31	Fri
MASSACHUSETTS	21 to 31	Fri
MICHIGAN	21 to 31	Fri
MINNESOTA	21 to 31	Fri
MISSISSIPPI	21 to 31	Fri
MISSOURI	21 to 31	Fri
MONTANA	21 to 31	Fri
NEBRASKA	21 to 31	Fri
NEVADA	21 to 31	Fri
NEW HAMPSHIRE	21 to 31	Fri
NEW JERSEY	21 to 31	Fri
NEW YORK	21 to 31	Fri
NORTH CAROLINA	21 to 31	Fri
NORTH DAKOTA	21 to 31	Fri
OHIO	21 to 31	Fri
OKLAHOMA	21 to 31	Fri
OREGON	21 to 31	Fri
PENNSYLVANIA	21 to 31	Fri
RHODE ISLAND	21 to 31	Fri
SOUTH CAROLINA	21 to 31	Fri
SOUTH DAKOTA	21 to 31	Fri
TENNESSEE	21 to 31	Fri
TEXAS	21 to 31	Fri
UTAH	21 to 31	Fri
Vermont	21 to 31	Fri
VIETNAM	21 to 31	Fri
WASHINGTON	21 to 31	Fri
WEST VIRGINIA	21 to 31	Fri
WISCONSIN	21 to 31	Fri
WYOMING	21 to 31	Fri

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مكتبة الادب

Lians Ask Rogers's Aid Suez Canal

Moves Requested Opening Route

July 10 (NYT)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today that the United States is interested in an early reopening of the Suez Canal because of its importance and its potential for the oil industry.

Rogers stressed good relations with the Arab states and support for any diplomatic move that would ease tensions in the Middle East and permit reopening of the canal.

Rogers briefed the Italian and foreign minister and Giovanni Leone on the U.S. position on the Suez Canal, on the Vietnam situation, and on other U.S. activities.

Rogers arrived here last night on Yugoslavia, where he long talk with President J. R. Tito and other officials.

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in Gets U.S. Ship

July 10 (NYT)—The U.S. Navy ship USS *Wright* (DD-961) arrived in Haiphong, North Vietnam, today to deliver humanitarian aid.

The ship is part of a U.S. Navy task force operating in the Gulf of Tonkin.

The aid includes food, medicine, and other supplies for the people of North Vietnam.

to Fare-Cutting Is Urged

IATA Opens Conference

REUX, Switzerland, July 10.—International airlines executives here today urged a cut in fares to stimulate air travel.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) is holding a conference in Reux to discuss the problem of high fares.

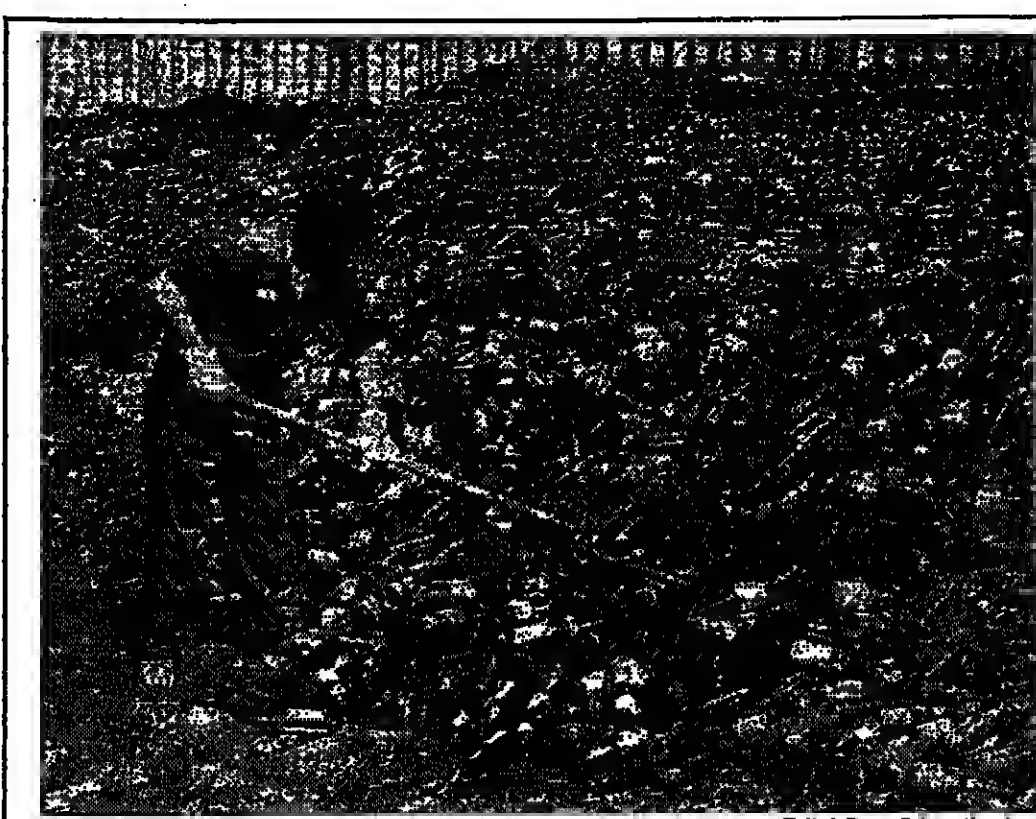
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Connally Rejoins Man Who Saved Him

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Buckley, who had been hospitalized for several weeks, is now being treated at a private facility.

His release was a surprise to many, as his condition had been a subject of speculation.



GLASSPHALT—More than a half million of these scrap bottles at reclamation center in Dayville, Conn., will be recycled in making parking lot paving. The bottles will be crushed and substituted for gravel and stone mix ordinarily used.

Gap Between Rich and Poor Widening, UN Figures Show

By Robert Alden

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 10 (NYT)—Figures made available here today show that the gap between the rich and poor nations of the world is steadily widening.

In those countries where per-capita income is low, the rate of population growth is high, and the rate of economic development is slow.

The UN report indicates that the gap between rich and poor nations is widening at an alarming rate.

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Havana Visit By U.S. Group Is Confirmed

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, July 10 (NYT)—The Nixon administration confirmed today that a four-man U.S. government delegation will visit Havana late last month.

The delegation will be led by a senior U.S. official and will discuss various issues with Cuban officials.

The visit is seen as a significant step in U.S.-Cuban relations.

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Gromyko and Harmel Hold Brussels Talk

Security Parley
Is Main Topic

BRUSSELS, July 10 (Reuters).—Preparation for a European security conference was the main theme discussed by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel here today.

"We talked about important matters concerning European security," Mr. Gromyko told reporters after their first working session. He described the meeting as very useful.

Mr. Harmel said that the Soviet minister had given a wide-ranging and constructive analysis of European problems as viewed by Moscow.

The two ministers gave their ideas on what should be discussed at the proposed European security conference, where and when it should be held and what procedure should be adopted.

Mr. Harmel did not elaborate, apart from saying that Mr. Gromyko had stated the views he had expected to hear.

Mr. Harmel said that his Soviet colleague had made it clear that the Soviet Union was ready to discuss mutual force reductions in Europe, the so-called MXFR issue.

But the Soviet view was that this was a problem of a highly technical nature, which should be dealt with separately from the European security conference, Mr. Harmel added.

The White House and the State Department acknowledged a report by the Columbia Broadcasting System that a delegation from the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration was in Cuba between June 20 and 25 for a meeting of a specialized group of the intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, an agency of the UN Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

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Argentine Military Are Angry Peron Gets Aug. 25 Deadline To Return for Election Race

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, July 10 (NYT)—President Alejandro A. Lanusse has given Juan D. Peron, the Argentine populist leader living in Spain, until Aug. 25 to return or lose his right to be a candidate in next year's elections.

In a speech delivered at the annual armed forces banquet before 300 senior officers, Gen. Lanusse went further than ever before in defining his conditions for restoring elected, constitutional government after six years of military rule.

Gen. Lanusse said all potential candidates must take up residence by Aug. 25 and that members of the military government who wish to be candidates must resign from the government by that date.

The president took the gamble that Mr. Peron, 76, who has been in exile since his overthrow in 1955, would not accept the challenge to return here and would thereby eliminate himself as a legal candidate for president, for which he was nominated by the Justicialist party two weeks ago.

Gen. Lanusse, 53, the commander in chief of the army, took over the presidency from Lt. Gen. Roberto M. Levingston 15 months ago with the promise to restore political parties, which were banned in 1966, and to call democratic elections.

The date set for elections is March 25 and in the nine months that remain Gen. Lanusse has called on the leaders of the parties, including the Justicialist followers of Mr. Peron, to discuss with the armed forces "the minimum conditions that will assure future government stability."

Since the Peronist movement is regarded as the largest political force in this country of 23 million people, Gen. Lanusse has been trying to draw Mr. Peron into an agreement that would assure the armed forces against reprisals and give minority parties an effective voice in the future government.

But Mr. Peron, who has been receiving streams of politicians, labor leaders, student organizers and even extremist guerrilla chiefs at his headquarters in Madrid, has been calling on the government to advance the election date, make wage concessions to labor, release political agitators from jail, and "go back to the barracks."

The Peron tactics have increasingly angered the armed forces and Gen. Lanusse, who is being criticized for "negotiating" with Mr. Peron.

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Eclipse of Sun Is Viewed Across North America

NEW YORK, July 10 (UPI)—

The shadow of the moon fell on the earth in a total eclipse, seen as a swiftly moving arc of darkness traveling from the tip of Siberia across northern Canada to the North Atlantic.

Total darkness occurred along a 113-mile-wide strip of the earth and a partial eclipse was visible in much of the rest of the world, including the United States, where the blackout ranged from 14 percent in San Francisco to 80 percent in Boston.

Scientists used a variety of sophisticated instruments—including rockets carrying electronic observation gear—to track the eclipse from land, sea and air.

The eclipse began at sunrise (1829 GMT) near Sakhalin Island north of Japan and traveled eastward across the Sea of Okhotsk and the peninsula of Kamchatka in eastern Siberia. From there it went across the Bering Strait, northern Alaska and Canada, fading out at 21:03 GMT in the North Atlantic.

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The Truce Ends

It may be questioned whether the two-week cease-fire by the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army did more good than harm. True, Ulster began to breathe again, for a little while, but the bitterness remained. None of the problems had been solved, or even approached. And in the meanwhile, the Protestant opposition had recrystallized, organized, and prepared to take up arms. Northern Ireland seems closer to full-scale civil war today than when the IRA grudgingly introduced the truce with a final splurge of killing.

Such a war may yet be averted. The Catholic opposition to the terror, which was the main reason why the IRA had to stop it for a while, surely has not evaporated. And the Protestant majority, however much they seem to fear being left as a minority in a united Ireland, can hardly want their own men to take up the moral burden that has been assumed by the Catholic extremists.

But the basic problem remains explosive. The Protestants want the Stormont government returned to power; the Catholics—most of them, in all probability—want a single Ireland; extremists speak and act for both sides without bothering to take a headcount. And the British are in the middle, facing those who are too loyal and too disloyal to the existing structure of Northern Ireland.

The most obscene aspect of the fighting in Ulster is that it is done under religious labels. No one seriously believes that a resident of Portadown will shoot down one from Bogside because of a quarrel over transubstantiation—he probably couldn't even define the term. In fact, both sides are at some pains to point out that they are not anti-Catholic, not anti-Protestant. But both object so strenuously to what Catholics, or Protestants, stand for, politically and economically, that they are willing to kill or to die for the difference.

One need not be too surprised at that; in Pakistan, a score of lives have been snuffed out in rioting over whether Urdu is to share with Sindhi as the official language of Sind Province. And many more than that die every day in Indochina over matters that may be more complex, more fundamental, but which could assuredly be settled by reasonable men.

But if surprise that violent death can become a way of life among allegedly human beings is not called for, the assertion of rationality is emphatically demanded, in Ulster and elsewhere. The gun and the bomb do not reason; those who wield them must do so. Whatever remains of moderation in Northern Ireland must make itself felt, strenuously and effectively, before worse ensues.

Isn't It Egypt's Turn?

Yemen has become the first Arab League member to resume formal diplomatic relations with the United States since the Six Day war. Yemen being the small, poor, strife-plagued country it is, of no particular "strategic" import with the Suez Canal closed, the step is no coup for the United States. No doubt, however, it looms in larger dimensions for Yemen, which presumably welcomes the extra political propping against neighboring South Yemen, and the extra economic support, which for it the step portends. A symbolic measure of balance is being restored to a part of the world which has seemed to be tipping against American interests and toward Soviet interests. If only psychologically, it is good to see an American ambassador headed back to San'a.

The most interesting aspect of this development, however, is its evidence of the increased irrelevance of the Arab-Israeli dispute to those Arab countries not directly involved in it. Just as the Soviet Union and the United States have determined not to let their differences in the Mideast spoil their relations in other spheres, so a trend is gathering in what is somewhat misleadingly called the "Arab world" to look at relations with the United States in terms of strictly local interests. The Saudis and other Persian Gulf oil states have never let the Arab-Israeli dispute interfere more than casually with their normal dealings with the United States. The Algerians are counting

heavily, and increasingly, on economic ties. No one would be surprised if the Sudan, another country which has tried and found wanting reliance on Moscow and Cairo, were soon to resume relations with Washington, too.

Aside from Libya, a special case, Egypt remains the single major Arab country which has been narrowing rather than broadening its links with the United States. Recently it cut its diplomatic mission in Washington, and the American mission in Cairo, in half. The reason, of course, is its failure to get the United States to arrange a Mideast settlement on Egyptian terms. Now the Egyptians are hopping mad at Yemen, the country Nasser sought at tremendous cost, and with tremendous loss, to subjugate; he called it "My Vietnam." One can understand Cairo's ire. Its diplomatic strategy has been to "isolate" Israel and to penalize the United States for supporting Israel. But moves like Yemen's and, if it comes, the Sudan's suggest that it is Egypt which is being isolated and penalized.

Almost everywhere, countries long separated from each other are making contact, widening ties and starting to talk: The United States and Yemen, the United States and China, India and Pakistan, North Korea and South Korea. In respect both to the United States and Israel. Isn't it Egypt's turn?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Whose Democrats?

Indications are that the Democratic convention in Miami Beach will be one of the most bitter within living memory. After several vicissitudes the number of votes pledged to Senator McGovern, the front-runner who came up from behind, is still uncertain. The Supreme Court's rapid decision that 151 Californian delegates should again be removed from the senator means that the issue will have to be fought out on the convention floor. Even if Mr. McGovern gets his men back, he may not agree to the reinstatement of Mayor Daley's delegates from Chicago.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Britain and Monetary Union

Britain, through Mr. Barber and Mr. Heath, has constantly said that it supports monetary union. At the same time, it should now point out that making a crisis of every occasion when a European party gets out of line, which they all inevitably will from time to time, will be the best way of sinking monetary union and with it the farm policy. The Ten should formally incorporate into (a joint float) the idea that when one or more currencies get patently out of line they should, as sterling did a fortnight ago, float out of the (agreement) for a limited time. In the present instance, for example, a statement from the Ten would say that "It is the intention of Her Majesty's government to re-fix the value of the pound at a time during the month of October when the government and the Bank of England, in consultation with Britain's partners, shall decide that

the sterling exchange rate has reached a more realistic level. The pound will then rejoin economic and monetary union at its new parity."

Germany and most of its partners would welcome such an idea. France could be persuaded, once it was shown that the occasional absence of one or more currencies from the (agreement) for a month or two every couple of years would not wreck the farm price system (as the far worse experience of last year clearly showed it would not)—indeed, would protect it better than having Europe teeter on the brink of crisis every time a currency gets out of line.

—From the Economist (London).

Pompidou's Choice

The list of Pierre Messmer's cabinet confirms the impression given by his appointment as prime minister. There can be no doubt that the choice of ministers was essentially President Pompidou's and it shows that his intention in appointing a new prime minister was not to initiate any major political change. It was to give the existing government a new look before the general election while reasserting its specifically Gaullist content.

For Britain it is on the whole a matter for rejoicing that portfolios most concerned with European and foreign affairs have not changed hands. Britain has had better relations with the Chaban-Delmas government than with any of its Fifth Republic predecessors, and Mr. Schumann in particular has identified himself with the Franco-British rapprochement.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 11, 1897

PARIS—A startling development in gun-making is the new automatic Hotchkiss machinegun. It fires off 500 to 600 infantry cartridges a minute. This little marvel of mechanism performs the most astonishing functions with twice the rapidity and more than the accuracy of human intelligence. Its variable speed makes it unique among modern instruments of war.

Fifty Years Ago

July 11, 1922

PARIS—There are not enough paper marks in Germany to meet the wild demand for money which has followed the exchange panic. The shortage has been acute for several days, and it has been accompanied by the fact that the printers of banknotes have joined in the strike with the other pressmen. The supply of bills of large denomination has been practically exhausted.



Sweden: Troubles in Paradise

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

STOCKHOLM—Something is happening to this Scandinavian paradise:

Sweden's lower classes have been moved from the cliffs to the countryside, only to find themselves in concrete warrens, while the good life is back in the cities where the wealthier remain.

The machinery of the cradle-to-the-grave welfare concern for everyone is beginning to crack, and the tax structure to support it actually encourages joblessness in some cases.

The country is approaching zero growth rate and the industrial labor force actually is declining.

The gross national product is virtually stagnant, and industry is looking to cheaper labor abroad rather than within high-cost Sweden to expand. Against this background, Swedes are beginning to examine the values of the seeming abundance about them, attained under Social Democrat political leadership that has fascinated the world for four decades.

They are proud of their per capita income of \$4,000 a year, and the most equitable distribution of real wealth in any country.

No one earthshaking event has brought about this universal reappraisal. It is a combination of factors that have jarred the Swedes as they consciously try to project into the decades ahead.

One is the approaching end of a political era. During the nearly 60 years the Social Democrats have governed here, they have scored a fantastic achievement, built on the health and productivity of Swedish labor. But now the welfare state is hard put to keep its chin above water.

Public opinion polls show a growing dissatisfaction with the Social Democrats. They now run a minority government, dependent upon either the Communists or the conservative coalition to stay in power.

Tip of Iceberg

But this is only the tip of the iceberg.

The major uncertainties: Many Swedes are unsure whether the supposed ideal of a zero growth rate is a good thing or bad, as it diminishes the labor force.

Welfare has to stop growing, too, if Sweden is to maintain its present balance of expenditures. Further tax increases are virtually ruled out. The last attempt almost brought down the government, and industry's inclination to expand abroad forecloses an expanding tax base.

Societal customs are breaking down. The tax structure not only encourages unemployment, it also discourages marriage in many cases, and both the marriage and birth rate are declining. "Official" marriages are down 20 percent in recent years.

The population is shifting south, off the farms, into enormous new concrete ghettos. Sweden, now in the late-capitalist phase of development, may be on its way to becoming the first post-industrial society.

The material basis is there. "We are richer than you [the United States] are," maintains sociologist Gunnar Myrdal, with a view to the per capita income. "Your gross national product includes Vietnam, moon flights, and your national debt," he says. "Subtract all this and we are richer."

Yet one of the growing doubts here is about just such statistical measuring of values.

The Swedes are proud of their welfare system, but the elaborate structure they have built is, like everything else, a victim of a cost of living explosion.

More than half the GNP now goes into federal funding, some 20 percent of pensions, job retraining programs and child welfare. But the quality of service is declining. Small hospitals are closing down because of escalating costs and personnel shortages.

Insular People

Traditionally an insular people, the Swedes are being forced to look outward. Exports make up some 30 percent of their GNP, and 70 percent of this goes to the European Common Market. "It would be a disaster to try

to cut ourselves off from the world," says professor Tor Ragnar Gerholm, a nuclear physicist. "I've turned completely around and now favor Swedish membership in the Common Market."

Industry is looking beyond the borders, spurred on by the fact that the markets are there and Swedish labor costs are 50 percent higher than the Common Market average.

Economic irritations are inevitable, but should not detract from the accomplishments, which cannot just be measured in money. As sociologist Myrdal says, it includes the fact that only disturbed children go to private schools in Sweden.

It also means a man like Myrdal shares his hospital room when he has a minor and uncomplicated operation. Private rooms are the preserve of the seriously ill in Sweden, not of the overly rich.

It is difficult to stay rich in any case. Income taxes run up to 85 percent, and inheritance taxes are crippling.

Hans Werthen, the managing director of Electrolux, says he takes home \$11,000 a year after taxes, and the structure is such that, for many blue-collar workers, there is no point in working overtime: It is virtually all absorbed in extra taxes.

One result is that workers will take phony sick leave (with tax-

free sick pay) so their income stays below a certain level and in a lower tax bracket, and they keep their housing allowances. Says Werthen: "It's a system under which any intelligent man must be dishonest."

Small and medium-size businesses, particularly in the engineering industry, are being forced out. The industrial labor force is declining by about 10,000 jobs a year in a total of one million.

Passed the Point

"We have passed the point of unlimited growth," says Electrolux's Werthen.

In some countries, this would be seen as cause for unmitigated gloom. Not so in Sweden, where even the prospect of zero industrial growth has advocates as well as opponents.

"Industrial investment remains static here," adds Professor Goran Ohlin, a political economist. "This is not necessarily a bad thing. Do we really need more?" The welfare structure seems to have eliminated the urgent need to work.

"It doesn't pay to work hard," says physicist Gerholm. "The extra money is so heavily taxed that people are returning to a system of barter, exchanging their services rather than pay for them—and pay taxes on them."

Waiting for Teddy

By Anthony Lewis

MIAMI BEACH—It looks as though it is going to be a great convention for lawyers and journalists. The procedural situation is so complex that you need a guide even to identify the crucial issues. And the complications introduce a fine dramatic uncertainty into a production that once seemed likely to be a yawn.

There is special drama in the absence of one vital figure from Miami Beach. Sen. Edward Kennedy is on a boat off Cape Cod, calculatedly distant from the telephone. Without him, a number of experienced people here have a lurking feeling that they are playing "Hamlet" without Hamlet.

A brief tour through the prospective procedural maze may suggest why Kennedy could be so important to the Democratic party in a year when he says—and most of his friends believe—he does not want to be a candidate himself.

Magic Number

Sen. George S. McGovern's people now count 1,470 solid votes on the credentials fights with which the convention will open. Whether that will be enough to win remains to be seen. This post-McGovern forces plan to change Chairman Lawrence O'Brien's ruling that a majority of those eligible to vote on each state contest will decide. They will try to make the magic number 1,509, a majority of the total convention delegates.

There are delegates at this convention who still hope Edward Kennedy can and will be drafted—and who will vote against McGovern on the credentials fight.

Letters

Anti-Hijack Scheme

Regarding the wave of hijack-ransom incidents—how about giving the hijackers the parachute they seek, but with holes in them, or perhaps a rip cord that doesn't do anything? Harsh? Perhaps. But no harsher than they deserve when they take it upon themselves to risk the lives of innocent people.

WILLIAM REILLY.

Madrid.

Come Back, Henry

Surely Henry Kissinger would be most welcome to Europe when he would wish to come, following O.J. Subberger's suggestion "Come Back, Henry" (NYT, June 21). But to whom could he speak to assure Europeans on not being "left out in the cold"? There is simply no responsible European executive group to speak with. True, there is the European Commission in

Brussels. But to whom could this group be effectively responsible as long as the Six (and next year the Ten) do not agree on developing the present European Community into a real European parliamentary democracy? Maybe Mr. Kissinger could come and make Paris take a step forward in that direction?

R.S. SIMONS COHEN.

Tervuren, Belgium.

Sky Marshals

Ekysjacks used to be unfortunate when some character would commandeer a plane to take him to Cuba, but since the Israeli Army and JAI got into the act (NYT, July 7) they've become downright dangerous. It's nice of Pacific Airlines' president to be "upset" that a passenger was killed. But what was the point of grounding "sky-marshals"?

AL RIX.

Majorca, Spain.

Bernard Levin

From London:

The doctrines he (Enoch Powell) now espoused made Barry Goldwater look like a member of the Weathermen.

LONDON—Enoch Powell has recently turned 60—a fact which itself comes as something of a surprise, for he certainly shows no physical signs of his age, and indeed has the vigor of a man many years younger and the schedule of a man many years younger still. But 60 is, considered in the abstract, nowadays a great age for a politician, and it seems a good moment to take stock of him.

And taking stock of Enoch Powell means weighing up what surprises he may yet have in store, since his measurable achievements have been virtually nonexistent so far. No doubt it is faced that point he would reflect that if Winston Churchill had died before 1940 he, too, would have achieved nothing, and that Powell has another five years to go before he is even as old as Churchill was when he became Britain's leader in World War II.

Powell's career has been a strange one. Early brilliance as a classical scholar led to his appointment as professor of Greek in an Australian university at the amazing age of 26. Then came the war, in which he rose to the rank of brigadier, and afterwards decided not to pursue his academic career but to go into Conservative politics, in the wake of the postwar Labor party victory. After a spell as a back-room party strategist, he entered Parliament in 1950 for an industrial Midlands constituency at Wolverhampton, which he has represented ever since.

Steady Progress

Thereafter, he made steady but unspectacular political progress through junior ministerial office, to more senior, becoming Minister of Health in 1960, and remaining in that office, without doing or saying anything in any way special, until the fall of Harold Macmillan in 1963. It was then that he had the first glimpse of the lurid limelight that has played about him al-

most ever since, when he led a last-minute "stop movement" to prevent Sir Douglas-Home succeeding as Tory leader and minister. When the move Powell refused to serve Alec's government, and when, following his defeat at the hands of Mr. Wilson in the election, resigned the lead Powell threw his hat in the ensuing election (to Conservative members of Parliament) and had it thrown back at him—he votes to winner Heath's 133rd runner-up Maudling's 132nd, accepted office in Heath position "shadow" cabinet, was very soon seen that thing until then quite suspected had happened. Powell had become an advocate of total economic reform. The doctrines espoused made professor Friedman look like a party revolutionary Marxist and Goldwater like a member Weathermen. Once Powell taken the first step toward that state intent not help solve economic ills, his tortured logic see no stopping-place in had arrived at a point which he rejected every by any agency whatever interfere with the free work the economic market-place.

So far, Mr. Powell's has struck no answer among the general public is not surprising when it is remembered that he opposes instance, any form of aid to impoverished areas country. Then, however very suddenly, he found perfect populist issue, warning, he launched an attack on the immigrant colored people from the moonwalk in Britain, as far as to use racistist is like "grinning pickaninny" describe West Indian child shocked Heath immediately Powell from the cabinet, and all restraint off.

Since then, he has retold the same issue, playing on racial fears, and gained good deal of backwash in doing so. Then, having viciously been a social media the Conservative government that originally launched his application to join Common Market (just as uncompromisingly goe along the immigration policy), came the arch-foe of entry.

Bitter Critic

Since then he has been increasingly bitter critic of and his government on ics, the Common Market, Ireland, Rhodesia, many in the country at to hear, and he switch- one to another with con- skill.

Yet will all this carry, the supreme political which he yearns? T signs that he thinks that is a whining note h his public utterances self-pitying complaints misinterpreted, misrepresented. Each of his ma- nouncements attracts all attention than the on- and whatever the su- might command in the has totally isolated from the mainstream servative parliamentary only ones, in the end- side the party leaders.

There may yet be which will make Powe come true. But short- casuistry, he seems ed to a long and sun- thoritarian streak in it is probably just as it is also a tragic brilliant man.

The International Tribune is a weekly publication. Short letters better chance of being published. All letters to be considered for publication. Writers may receive letters, but will be given to signed and bearing complete address.

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EC Float Opposed by op Bankers

S Talks Consensus ans to More Curb

ASST. July 10 (AP-DJ)—Opposition to a joint float of EC currencies against the dollar was expressed yesterday by central bankers at their regular meeting at the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). The consensus leaned toward use of a currency controls, if necessary, to preserve monetary values obtained last December.

Moreover, West German representatives are understood to have emphasized in strong terms that Germany does not intend to let the deutsche mark again, as it did in May 1971, Karl Klagen, president of the Bundesbank, said the present dollar-DM relationship is "absolutely realistic."

The uneasy state of the world interest system occupied most of the attention of the bankers, and there have been some suggestions that perhaps a joint float against the dollar might be used by the EC nations, although this idea has been actively opposed to this idea because it is not wanted to see the value of the franc rise in relationship to dollar.

Controls a Lesser Evil

The BIS meeting, Germany seemed to have swung around to this view. Belgium has a leading proponent of a float. However, any such move could only be established unanimously.

There is not much enthusiasm for controls, either, except in France. But central bankers are going around to the idea that there is a lesser of several evils. Controls are aimed at preventing countries from being left with dollars being dumped on speculators. Central bankers already hold more than \$500 million in their treasuries. One said—more than double amount held a year ago.

In their discussions, the central bankers urged Britain to put a ceiling on its rate of sterling, to \$3.40-\$3.45 range. Some central bankers emphasized such a devaluation from the current central rate of \$2.9375, to be acceptable without using the last December's monetary agreement.

K. Industry Ready to Join he Fight Against Inflation

LONDON, July 10 (AP-DJ)—A Confederation of British Industry (CBI) told Prime Minister Edward Heath today it is ready to form a group with Trades Union Council (TUC) the government to work out a plan for reducing inflation.

Heath proposed formation of a group when he met a number CBI delegation at his residence.

The meeting followed a talk TUC leaders last week at which they agreed to consider setting up a government-labor committee to discuss inflation and relations.

Heath indicated today that could like to expand the government-labor committee—if the agreement to establish it in the place—to include the CBI. Expansion would follow at one meeting at which only the government and the TUC were represented.

The TUC is due to consider Mr. Heath's suggestion Wednesday.

CBI delegates told Mr. Heath they favor voluntary cooperation to voluntary control to reducing inflation. However, the CBI did not commit itself on the question of whether it will continue its policy of voluntarily keeping price increases within a 5 percent ceiling when the current policy expires July 31.

Representatives said that in order for the organization to agree to price restraint, it must have some assurance that industry's costs will be restrained as well. The CBI is due to announce its final decision on price restraint July 31.

British officials have hinted that lack of a voluntary program may force the government to promulgate a control program.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Philip Sees Profit Recovery

Philip Gloeckner, chairman of the board of Philip Morris Inc., expects a profit recovery to come through 1972 and 1973. He expects a 10 to 15 percent increase over 1971.

Philip Morris reported earnings of 50 percent from the 1971 fiscal year, representing a profit of 2 percent of sales, as compared with a 1 percent profit in 1970. The goal is to reach 4 percent of sales, but the company does not expect to reach that level in 1972. Discussing the contemplated computer partnership with Siemens of West Germany and Cie. Internationale pour l'Informatique in France, Mr. Van der Putten says, "It will be difficult. . . . There will be no profits for years to come." But, he asserts, European companies should not abandon the field to IBM. He says that when the IBM might support integrated computer manufacture by companies from member nations. "We protect our agriculture, why shouldn't we protect our computer industry?"

Navy Gives \$728-Million Contracts

McDonnell Douglas Corp. has received \$728.4 million in U.S. Navy contracts, including \$708.9 million for various models of the F-4 Phantom II and \$19.5 million for continued development of the Harpoon anti-air cruise missile. The U.S. Air Force has awarded Boeing Co. a \$98.5 million contract to begin development of a new strategic decoy missile for the B-1 bomber. Lockheed Aircraft has been competing with Boeing for the missile award, which will cover about four years' development work. The Air Force also selected Litton Systems Inc. for development of the missile's guidance package and Philco-Ford Corp. for its decoy electronic system. The Litton contract is for \$51 million and Philco-

Ford's is worth \$14.2 million. The contract's eventual value is estimated at about \$100 million. However, the award would lead to a production contract estimated at more than five times that amount, sources said.

Siemens Forecasts Higher Profits

Worldwide after-tax profits of Siemens will rise to 330 million deutsche marks in the year ending Sept. 30 from 288 million DM in the preceding year, Bernhard Plettner, chairman, has predicted. Sales are expected to climb 10 percent to 15 billion DM. In the first half of the current fiscal year, pre-tax profit was up 80 percent and after-tax profit climbed 50 percent to 183 million DM. However, Mr. Plettner has indicated that management may not be prepared to increase the dividend, which was cut 12.5 percent to 7 DM a share last year. Net half-year operational earnings actually rose only 20 percent to 241 million DM.

Engelhard to Supply Ford

Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals Corp. has signed an agreement with Ford Motor Co. to supply not less than 60 percent of Ford's U.S. and Canadian requirements for catalytic devices to limit hydrocarbon and carbon monoxide emissions. The agreement covers the model years 1973, 1974 and 1975. Engelhard agreed to build two plants for this purpose, having a combined design capacity of 3.4 million to 4.2 million catalytic units a year. It also agreed to supply up to 500,000 trays of platinum a year to Ford for the catalytic devices for each of the model years, and has completed arrangements for obtaining these supplies. Rustenburg Platinum Mines of South Africa will make available a total of up to 1.5 million ounces of platinum for use in the anti-pollution devices.

Until Currency Crisis Ends

Swiss Set Do-Nothing Investment Course

ZURICH (AP-DJ)—Swiss bankers are agreed on what will happen after the current monetary turmoil subsides. They are agreed on a do-nothing investment policy until those events take place.

The bankers say it is easier to predict what will happen than when it will occur. But they agree that the crucial moment will bring an international agreement to consolidate some \$20 billion to \$30 billion of dollar balances, a further devaluation of the dollar by 10 to 15 percent, and a return to dollar convertibility.

While they wait, however, Swiss banks must continue to administer fortunes running into hundreds of billions of dollars. Although opinions differ on the details, there is general agreement about the lines of investment policy for times of monetary crisis.

Speaking in the agitated days that followed the floating of the pound, bankers in Zurich, Basel and Geneva were unanimous that this is not the time to sell or switch. Investment decisions taken in cooler moments should be held to at moments of crisis.

Equity investors should keep their eyes on Wall Street, Paris and Frankfurt. If they enjoy the requisite expert advice, they could also consider Japanese shares, gold mine stocks and Eurobonds labeled in deutsche marks and French francs.

The inevitability of the next crisis seems as obvious to the Swiss as the limited efficacy of exchange controls. "We're on the money road to hell, where one restrictionist control leads to another," exclaims a banker. "We'll end up enmeshed in a maze of controls and the politicians will call it 'European unity.' If the dollar glut lasts long enough, the West will split into two monetary blocs on each side of the Atlantic. In other words, we'll be back in the Middle Ages. It's ironic to think that this is being forced on reluctant European capitalism by the United States."

Curiously, this dismal outlook evokes less alarm and despondency than did last year's monetary storms. One reason is that investors have concluded, perhaps too hastily, that monetary upsets have scant impact on world trade. Another is that all the Western economies today are in better shape than a year ago, when recession loomed in West-

Schmidt Pledges Market Economy

BONN, July 10 (AP)—West Germany's new Economics and Finance Minister today pledged to follow the same free market line as predecessor Karl Schiller, whose resignation last week triggered a shuffle in Chancellor Willy Brandt's cabinet.

Helmut Schmidt, who dropped the Defense Ministry to take over Mr. Schiller's twin portfolios, said in his first public statement since assuming his new duties that there will be no change and no departure from Mr. Schiller's concept of a "free economic order based on competition."

Russian Gold Sale Noted by U.S. Agency

Mysterious Deal Set During Nixon's Visit

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP-DJ)—Someone in the United States imported \$1,833,212 of gold direct from the Soviet Union in May, according to an obscure Census Bureau statistical report.

The Treasury provided the data to the bureau from a customs form filled out by the importer. Curious about the unusual transaction, the first in at least two years, the Treasury has verified the transaction with the importer.

U.S. law prevents the Treasury from identifying the buyer, who is understood to be a large New York dealer affiliated with a bank.

Embassy Doubts Story

The Soviet Embassy in Washington does not believe it. "It is very strange for me to hear such words," said a commercial officer at the embassy, who charged that there is "something wrong" with the U.S. government report. "The Soviet Union doesn't sell gold," the Russian aide insisted.

That is not altogether true, U.S. officials say, even without the May transaction. But Soviet sales are usually shrouded in secrecy, being channeled discreetly through the gold markets of Zurich and London.

Contributing to the mystery about the reported sale is that it took place May 23, when President Nixon was in Russia. Before the presidential trip, there had been rumors the Russians would suggest some sort of gold sale as a way of obtaining the Western currencies they would need to carry on expanded trade with the United States. A White House aide denied any such development.

According to the government, the Russians sold at the going free market price, about \$58 an ounce that day, for the 31,327 ounces involved.

The sale must have been for private industrial purposes, a Treasury aide added, as the Treasury is not "selling or buying any gold."

Profits Rise 7.6% At Sanyo Electric, Sales Gain 7.8%

TOKYO, July 10 (AP-DJ)—Sanyo Electric Co. net profit rose 7.6 percent on a 7.8 percent sales increase in the half-year ended May 31, the company said today.

Earnings were 2.68 billion yen (about \$6.7 million), compared with 2.49 billion yen in the year-earlier period. Sales rose to 130.39 billion yen from 120.9 billion yen.

The electric and electronic equipment producer declared an unchanged semi-annual dividend of 3 yen.

Officials attributed the higher profit to increased sales of color television receivers and air conditioners in the domestic market, and good exports of radios and tape recorders.

Bank Earnings in U.S. Show a Mixed Trend

NEW YORK, July 10 (DIT)—Three of the largest banking concerns in the United States have reported sharply contrasting performances in earnings during the first half of the year.

In New York, J.P. Morgan, parent company of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., said today its operating earnings for the first six months rose 9.6 percent to \$68.2 million, or \$3.18 a share, from \$58.1 million, or \$2.90 a share, in the year-earlier period.

Indicated earnings for the second quarter were \$27.6 million, or \$1.51 a share, compared with \$22.3 million, or \$1.21 a share, in the year-earlier period.

Another New York bank parent, Manufacturers Hanover Corp., said Friday its operating earnings fell 7.7 percent, to \$1.28 a share, from \$1.39 a share last year. However, the company's earnings in the second quarter—65 cents a share against 67 cents, a drop of 2.6 percent—were markedly improved from the first quarter, when they were down 12.6 percent.

Profits (millions) . . . 1972 1971
Per Share a 1.28 a 1.39
a—Before securities transactions.

Profits (millions) . . . b 25.27 b 29.9
Per Share b 1.26 b 1.43
b—After securities transactions.

In San Francisco, Wells Fargo & Co. said its operating earnings were up almost 13 percent to \$1.90 a share from \$1.68 a share last year. The company's net income, including small profits on securities transactions, was up 35.7 percent to \$1.95 a share from \$1.42.

Profits (millions) . . . 1972 1971
Per Share a 1.90 a 1.68
a—Before securities transactions.

Profits (millions) . . . b 17.86 b 15.16
Per Share b 1.39 b 1.42
b—After securities transactions.

Manufacturers Hanover said that both its profit margin and the rate of return to its shareholders' investment fell in the first six months in comparison to the previous year. Wells Fargo had a slightly lower profit margin but its rate of return rose substantially.

In another report today, Chemical New York Corp. parent of Chemical Bank, said its first-half operating net was \$32.23 million, off 10.5 percent from last year.

Second Quarter . . . 1972 1971
Profits (millions) . . . a 14.78 a 14.54
Per Share a 1.08 a 1.05
a—Before securities transactions.

Profits (millions) . . . b 14.74 b 16.15
Per Share b 1.03 b 1.17
b—After securities transactions.

First Half a 22.23 a 26.05
Per Share a 2.36 a 2.61
a—Before securities transactions.

Profits (millions) . . . b 24.08 b 24.79
Per Share b 2.39 b 2.52
b—After securities transactions.

Du Pont Sees Upturn

WILMINGTON, Del. July 10 (AP-DJ)—Du Pont Co., aided by a "strong improvement" in its fibers business, earned about \$2.25 to \$2.30 a share in the second quarter, "at least 15 percent better" than the year-ago \$93 million, or \$1.90 a share, Charles

Losses Jolt Some Stocks On Wall St.

Curtiss-Wright Halted; Wang Drops 11 Points

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, July 10 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices, continuing their recent choppy pattern, were jolted today by large losses in individual issues. To Wall Street watchers, this was a sure sign of general investor wariness amid the uncertainties of economics, politics and Vietnam.

Wang Laboratories plunged 11 to 48 1/2 in active trading, as investors got their first chance to react to a company disclosure made after the market closed last Friday.

Officials said they expected profits for both the June quarter and for the 1972 fiscal year ending last month to show declines from comparable 1971 results. Wang, the market's highest percentage loser today, makes desk calculators and other electronic equipment. Its stock was a big market winner in late 1969, but tumbled sharply in the first half of 1970.

Curtiss-Wright, also on the active list, sank 5 1/8 to 46. The class "A" shares gave up 3 3/4 to 58. Trading was halted in both stocks in the afternoon and failed to resume.

On Thursday, the common stock of Curtiss-Wright dropped 6 after trading earlier at a record price of 59 1/4. That decline came on the heels of some uncomplimentary remarks by a Chrysler engineering executive about the potentials for the Wandel rotary engine, for which Curtiss-Wright holds North American rights.

Today's drop apparently reflected two somewhat skeptical articles on Curtiss-Wright and the Wandel appearing over the weekend.

The Dow Jones industrial average, declining for the fourth Monday in a row, fell 5.79 to 932.27. Volume slackened to 11.70 million shares, as the investor spotlight concentrated on places other than Wall Street. Dominating attention was the Democratic National Convention, which opened today at Miami Beach, and Paris, where the Vietnam peace talks will get under way again on Thursday.

Prices worked lower on moderate turnover on the American Stock Exchange.

The Amex index fell 0.10 to 37.23.

Eurodollars

July 10, 1972			
	Bid	Asked	Change
7 Day Fix	4 1/2	4 5/8	Unch.
One Month	4 1/8	5 1/8	- 7/16
3 Months	5 1/8	5 7/8	- 1/16
6 Months	6 1/8	6 3/8	- 1/16
One Year	6 1/4	6 3/4	+ 1/16

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One Dollar—

July 10, 1972		
	Today	Previous
15 Oct 71	2.6415	2.635
15 Nov 71	43.85-72	43.68-71
15 Dec 71	43.85-72	43.71-70
15 Jan 72	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Feb 72	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Mar 72	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Apr 72	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 May 72	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jun 72	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jul 72	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Aug 72	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Sep 72	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Oct 72	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Nov 72	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Dec 72	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jan 73	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Feb 73	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Mar 73	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Apr 73	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 May 73	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jun 73	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jul 73	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Aug 73	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Sep 73	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Oct 73	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Nov 73	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Dec 73	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jan 74	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Feb 74	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Mar 74	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Apr 74	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 May 74	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jun 74	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jul 74	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Aug 74	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Sep 74	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Oct 74	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Nov 74	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Dec 74	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jan 75	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Feb 75	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Mar 75	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Apr 75	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 May 75	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jun 75	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jul 75	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Aug 75	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Sep 75	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Oct 75	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Nov 75	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Dec 75	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jan 76	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Feb 76	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Mar 76	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Apr 76	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 May 76	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jun 76	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jul 76	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Aug 76	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Sep 76	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Oct 76	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Nov 76	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Dec 76	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jan 77	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Feb 77	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Mar 77	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Apr 77	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 May 77	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jun 77	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jul 77	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Aug 77	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Sep 77	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Oct 77	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Nov 77	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Dec 77	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jan 78	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Feb 78	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Mar 78	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Apr 78	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 May 78	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jun 78	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jul 78	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Aug 78	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Sep 78	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Oct 78	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Nov 78	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Dec 78	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jan 79	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Feb 79	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Mar 79	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Apr 79	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 May 79	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jun 79	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jul 79	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Aug 79	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Sep 79	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Oct 79	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Nov 79	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Dec 79	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jan 80	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Feb 80	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Mar 80	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Apr 80	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 May 80	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jun 80	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jul 80	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Aug 80	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Sep 80	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Oct 80	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Nov 80	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Dec 80	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jan 81	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Feb 81	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Mar 81	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Apr 81	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 May 81	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jun 81	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jul 81	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Aug 81	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Sep 81	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Oct 81	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Nov 81	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Dec 81	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jan 82	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Feb 82	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Mar 82	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Apr 82	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 May 82	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jun 82	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jul 82	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Aug 82	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Sep 82	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Oct 82	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Nov 82	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Dec 82	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jan 83	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Feb 83	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Mar 83	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Apr 83	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 May 83	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jun 83	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jul 83	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Aug 83	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Sep 83	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Oct 83	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Nov 83	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Dec 83	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jan 84	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Feb 84	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Mar 84	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Apr 84	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 May 84	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jun 84	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jul 84	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Aug 84	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Sep 84	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Oct 84	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Nov 84	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Dec 84	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jan 85	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Feb 85	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Mar 85	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Apr 85	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 May 85	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jun 85	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jul 85	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Aug 85	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Sep 85	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Oct 85	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Nov 85	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Dec 85	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jan 86	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Feb 86	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Mar 86	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Apr 86	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 May 86	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jun 86	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jul 86	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Aug 86	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Sep 86	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Oct 86	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Nov 86	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Dec 86	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jan 87	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Feb 87	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Mar 87	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Apr 87	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 May 87	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jun 87	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jul 87	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Aug 87	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Sep 87	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Oct 87	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Nov 87	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Dec 87	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jan 88	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Feb 88	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Mar 88	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Apr 88	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 May 88	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jun 88	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jul 88	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Aug 88	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Sep 88	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Oct 88	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Nov 88	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Dec 88	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jan 89	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Feb 89	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Mar 89	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Apr 89	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 May 89	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jun 89	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jul 89	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Aug 89	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Sep 89	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Oct 89	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Nov 89	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Dec 89	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jan 90	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Feb 90	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Mar 90	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Apr 90	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 May 90	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jun 90	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jul 90	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Aug 90	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Sep 90	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Oct 90	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Nov 90	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Dec 90	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jan 91	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Feb 91	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Mar 91	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Apr 91	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 May 91	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jun 91	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jul 91	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Aug 91	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Sep 91	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Oct 91	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Nov 91	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Dec 91	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jan 92	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Feb 92	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Mar 92	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Apr 92	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 May 92	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jun 92	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jul 92	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Aug 92	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Sep 92	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Oct 92	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Nov 92	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Dec 92	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jan 93	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Feb 93	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Mar 93	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Apr 93	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 May 93	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jun 93	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jul 93	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Aug 93	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Sep 93	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Oct 93	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Nov 93	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Dec 93	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jan 94	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Feb 94	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Mar 94	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Apr 94	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 May 94	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jun 94	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jul 94	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Aug 94	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Sep 94	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Oct 94	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Nov 94	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Dec 94	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jan 95	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Feb 95	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Mar 95	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Apr 95	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 May 95	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jun 95	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jul 95	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Aug 95	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Sep 95	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Oct 95	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Nov 95	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Dec 95	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jan 96	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Feb 96	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Mar 96	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Apr 96	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 May 96	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jun 96	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Jul 96	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Aug 96	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Sep 96	43.85-72	43.54-69
15 Oct 96	43.85-72	43.54-69

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1972

[illegible]

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

C. A. VENEZOLANA DE DESARROLLO

SOCIEDAD FINANCIERA

CA
VEN
DES

7 Year Loan

Arranged by

CREDIT LYONNAIS

MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A.
KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

and provided by:

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY BANQUE COMMERCIALE POUR L'EUROPE DU NORD

BANK OF TOKYO LTD FIRST EMPIRE BANK - NEW YORK

UNITED INTERNATIONAL BANK LTD

**We are pleased
to announce
that
HENRY W. SAFRAN
has been
appointed Manager
of our
London office**


BACHE & Co.
 Incorporated

Founded 1879
6 Austin Friars, London, E.C.2, England
Telephone: 01-568-8311
ERNEST J. SMITH
Resident Vice President

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Last	Change
Continued from preceding page				
40 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
41 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
42 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
43 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
44 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
45 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
46 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
47 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
48 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
49 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
50 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
51 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
52 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
53 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
54 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
55 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
56 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
57 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
58 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
59 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
60 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
61 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
62 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
63 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
64 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
65 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
66 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
67 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
68 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
69 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
70 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
71 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
72 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
73 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
74 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
75 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
76 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
77 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
78 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
79 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
80 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
81 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
82 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
83 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
84 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
85 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
86 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
87 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
88 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
89 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
90 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
91 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
92 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
93 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
94 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
95 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
96 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
97 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
98 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
99 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
100 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0

Although we, like many banks, manage a number of large routine medium-term Eurocurrency financings, we like to think we occasionally add an element of imagination.

Western American Bank (Europe) Ltd.
International Merchant Bankers,
Licensed Dealer in Securities
15 Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.2.
Telephone: 01-428 3000 Telex: 885497

Western American Bank (Europe) Ltd. has been established by Hambros Bank, London, National Bank of Detroit, Security Pacific National Bank of Los Angeles and Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

June 30, 1972

ASSETS	
Cash and due from banks	\$123,475,626
Precious metals	18,057,309
Investment securities:	
U.S. Government obligations	2,326,119
Obligations of U.S. Government agencies	57,819,171
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	37,713,312
Other	13,364,372
Total investment securities	111,222,974
Federal funds sold	7,500,000
Loans	292,775,600
Customers' liability under acceptances	11,594,889
Bank premises and equipment	4,785,336
Accrued interest receivable	6,948,741
Other assets	10,847,551
Total assets	\$587,208,028

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	
Deposits	\$492,142,284
Acceptances outstanding	11,788,817
Mortgages payable	1,623,346
Accrued interest payable	14,865,449
Other liabilities	11,211,497
Unearned income	4,501,222
Allowance for possible loan losses	1,127,514
Capital funds	
Capital notes	808,000
Convertible capital notes	15,000,000
Stockholders' equity:	
Capital stock	11,220,130
Paid-in surplus	14,642,353
Undivided profits	8,257,414
Total stockholders' equity	34,119,897
Total capital funds	49,927,897
Total liabilities and capital	\$587,208,028

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	
	June 30, 1972
Total Capital Funds	\$ 49,927,897
Total Assets	\$ 587,208,028
Deposits	\$ 492,142,284
Net Income	\$ 3,464,529
Earnings Per Share (Based on average shares outstanding):	
Primary	1.55
Fully Diluted	1.48

Board of Directors
CYRIL S. DWKE
Sr. Vice President
Assistant to the
Chairman of the Board
RONALD O. GILBERT
Vice President
and Secretary (Retired)
Celanese Corporation
New York
MORRIS HIRSCH
Sr. Vice President
THEODORE W. KHEEL
Chairman of the Board
Partner: Battle, Fowler,
Stokes & Kheel
New York

WILLIAM C. MACMILLAN, JR.
President
William C. MacMillan
& Company, Inc.
New York
ALBERT RUBENSTEIN
President,
Franklin Stores Corp.
New York

PETER WHITE
President
Honorary Chairmen
EDMOND SAFFA
Vice Chairman
and Managing Director
Trade Development Bank,
Geneva

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on July 10, 1972

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Last	Change
Continued from preceding page				
100 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
101 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
102 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
103 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
104 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
105 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
106 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
107 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
108 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
109 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
110 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
111 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
112 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
113 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
114 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
115 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
116 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
117 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
118 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
119 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
120 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
121 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
122 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
123 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
124 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
125 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
126 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
127 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
128 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
129 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
130 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
131 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
132 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
133 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
134 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
135 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
136 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
137 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
138 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
139 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
140 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
141 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
142 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
143 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
144 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
145 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
146 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
147 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
148 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
149 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
150 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on July 10, 1972

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Last	Change
Continued from preceding page				
151 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
152 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
153 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
154 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
155 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
156 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
157 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
158 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
159 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
160 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
161 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
162 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
163 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
164 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
165 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
166 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
167 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
168 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
169 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
170 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
171 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
172 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
173 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
174 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
175 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
176 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
177 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
178 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
179 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
180 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
181 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
182 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
183 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
184 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
185 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
186 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
187 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
188 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
189 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
190 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
191 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
192 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
193 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
194 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
195 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
196 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
197 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
198 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
199 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0
200 Occidental 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on July 10, 1972

Low Last	Change	
19 1/2	1/2	19 1/2
19 1/2	1/2	19 1/2
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—1972— Stocks and Bonds							—1972— Stocks and Bonds							—1972— Stocks and Bonds						
High	Low	Div.	Yr. %	First	High	Low	Div.	Yr. %	First	High	Low	Div.	Yr. %	First	High	Low	Div.	Yr. %	First	
100.00	98.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	98.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	98.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	98.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	98.00	4.00	10.00	

HILTON INTERNATIONAL IS A LOT OF LITTLE THINGS THAT ADD UP TO THE FINEST HOTELS IN THE FAR EAST. **M HILTON** NEAR AGANA ON THE BAY. **HONGKONG HILTON** ON HONG KONG ISLAND. **KUALA LUMPUR HILTON** OPENING SUMMER. **MANILA HILTON** IN CENTRAL MANILA. **SINGAPORE HILTON** ROOFTOP POOL AND RESTAURANT. **TOKYO HILTON** CENTER OF TOKYO SOCIETY. THERE ARE 48 OTHER FINE HILTON INTERNATIONAL HOTELS AROUND THE WORLD. FOR RESERVATIONS, CALL YOUR TRAVEL AGENT, ANY HILTON HOTEL, OR HILTON RESERVATION SERVICE. IN PARIS: 726-3012. IN FRANKFURT: 28-16-33. IN LONDON: (01) 493-8888. IN GENEVA: (022) 132-1321.

American Stock Exchange Trading

1972- Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
1972- Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
1972- Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th

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1972- Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
1972- Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th

PERSONNEL MANAGER EUROPE/AFRICA

Dynamic expansion in our European operations has created this key position at our regional headquarters in Switzerland. This is a challenging opportunity which offers in itself a rewarding career with an aggressive international growth company.

To qualify you must have a record of success in at least 4 of the following areas:

- Recruitment and staffing;
- Salary administration;
- Employee benefit schemes;
- Labour relations;
- Management development and training;
- Organization and manpower planning and analysis.

Please tell us about yourself, giving full details of past experience, education, salary history and job objectives in your letter. We will keep your inquiry in strict confidence.

P.O. Box No. 1,180,
Union, New Jersey 07083, U.S.A.

GENERAL MANAGER

A general manager is wanted to supervise and assume profit and loss responsibility for business in Belgium and Holland for a manufacturer of consumer products.

Consumer goods, marketing and sales background are necessary together with fluent English, French, and Flemish/Dutch. The job will be based in Brussels.

Salary: in the \$25,000 range.

Write in confidence!

For the attention of Mr. M. E. DE VOS,
Young & Rubicam Benelux,
335 Galeries de la Toison d'Or, 1060 Brussels,
Rapid replies will be appreciated.

PROJECT ENGINEER EUROPE

Will be responsible for the design, development and production of test equipment for a sophisticated new airborne computer. Must be willing to relocate in excellent Southern European location for a minimum of one year. Position is available September 1st.

Degree in engineering with 5 to 15 years directly applicable experience is required. Must be proficient in the design and development of both analogue and digital circuits. Must also be familiar with military specifications. Supervisory experience and knowledge of precision pressure measurement is desirable.

Submit complete and detailed academic, work and salary history in confidence to:

P.O. Box 225, Tribune, Mercedes 55, Rome, Italy.

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- Organization and manpower planning and analysis.

Please tell us about yourself, giving full details of past experience, education, salary history and job objectives in your letter. We will keep your inquiry in strict confidence.

P.O. Box No. 1,180,
Union, New Jersey 07083, U.S.A.

GENERAL MANAGER

A general manager is wanted to supervise and assume profit and loss responsibility for business in Belgium and Holland for a manufacturer of consumer products.

Consumer goods, marketing and sales background are necessary together with fluent English, French, and Flemish/Dutch. The job will be based in Brussels.

Salary: in the \$25,000 range.

Write in confidence!

For the attention of Mr. M. E. DE VOS,
Young & Rubicam Benelux,
335 Galeries de la Toison d'Or, 1060 Brussels,
Rapid replies will be appreciated.

PROJECT ENGINEER EUROPE

Will be responsible for the design, development and production of test equipment for a sophisticated new airborne computer. Must be willing to relocate in excellent Southern European location for a minimum of one year. Position is available September 1st.

Degree in engineering with 5 to 15 years directly applicable experience is required. Must be proficient in the design and development of both analogue and digital circuits. Must also be familiar with military specifications. Supervisory experience and knowledge of precision pressure measurement is desirable.

Submit complete and detailed academic, work and salary history in confidence to:

P.O. Box 225, Tribune, Mercedes 55, Rome, Italy.

PERSONNEL MANAGER EUROPE/AFRICA

Dynamic expansion in our European operations has created this key position at our regional headquarters in Switzerland. This is a challenging opportunity which offers in itself a rewarding career with an aggressive international growth company.

To qualify you must have a record of success in at least 4 of the following areas:

- Recruitment and staffing;
- Salary administration;
- Employee benefit schemes;
- Labour relations;
- Management development and training;
- Organization and manpower planning and analysis.

Please tell us about yourself, giving full details of past experience, education, salary history and job objectives in your letter. We will keep your inquiry in strict confidence.

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International Stock Indexes

	1978				Price Yen		Price U.S. \$	
	West.	Int'l.	High-	Low-				
Switzerland	137.7	137.0	128.8	98.4	Asahi Glass	30	Matsuo Ek. Wks.	150
France	144.10	148.07	141.0	131.07	Cannon Camera	196	Mitsubishi Ryd Ind.	360
Germany	147.1	146.61	141.8	125.5	Funai Photo. Priet.	380	Yamaha Motor	200
London 300	497.1	501.1	543.8	459.0	Panasonic	196	Kiatsui Co.	20
London 800	318.02	314.22	327.99	198.79	Puji Photo	373	Mitsubishi	40
Paris	48.0	47.9	49.72	42.48	Realistic	139	Shikoku	15
Madrid	129.3	123.2	121.9	106.1	Ronda Motor	873	Sharp	150
Italy	284.45	278.56	289.21	40.10	C. I. Ibia	388	Saiteima	1.5
Japan (a)	358.1	368.18	371.0	361.0	Kanasa Ek. P.	1,000	Sonoluxo Ek. G.	40
Tokyo (a)	370.43	370.43	370.23	371.31	Kanasa Ek. P.	1,000	Sonoluxo Ek. G.	40
Tokyo (b)	358.7	370.43	370.23	371.31	Kinir Brewster	304	Tachikawa Chem.	21
(a) 300.	(c) old.				Komatsu	243	Tajima	15
					Mitsui	300	Tajima	15
					Mitsui K. Ind.	550	Toyota Motor	55

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PANEL 1:

MAN: WOULD YOU LIKE A COCONUT OIL FACIAL?

WOMAN: NO—JUST A HAIRLOT!

PANEL 2:

MAN: HOW ABOUT A MUD PACK?

WOMAN: NO

PANEL 3:

MAN: MAYBE A SKIN-STIMULATOR MASSAGE?

WOMAN: NO

PANEL 4:

MAN: AND YOU COULD HAVE LEFT HERE BEAUTIFUL!

WOMAN: (Walking away) You said it!

T-11

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By Alan Truscott

If you reach a hopeless contract as Robert Sheehan of London did on the diagrammed deal from the recent World Team Olympiad, there is no point in regretting your bidding, criticizing your partner, or bemoaning the fate. Instead you should attempt to make the contract, remembering that the opponents too can make mistakes.

Playing against Belgium, Sheehan opened the bidding with one spade and took a venturesome spade into game when his partner raised to two spades. It was apparently a hopeless contract because of the duplication of distribution in the minor suits.

West led a low trump and South won with the ten. He could see one faint chance if the opponents would cooperate.

At the second trick South made the most of leading into the heart deuce from his hand. West played low, and dummy's jack was taken by the queen. East was not inclined to shift to diamonds, a play which was very likely to present South with a trick if he held the ace.

So East played safe with the club nine.

South won with the club ace and led a low spade. West put up his ace and considered while the declarer held his breath. Would West shift to diamonds?

He did not. Assuming—without sufficient thought—that South must have the diamond king to justify his four-spade bid, West made another passive play by leading his last trump. South was now faced with a problem: to make his contract, if he made one correct guess.

The spade king won in dummy, and a heart was led to the ace. West's play of the eight was significant. Had he begun with king-eight-six or nine-eight-six? The former seemed more likely, since nine-eight-six would have provided a sound opening lead, perhaps preferable to a trump.

South led the club king and led the club jack to dummy's queen, preserving the eight as an entry to his hand. The heart seven was ruffed to establish the ten, and the club entry was available to discard a diamond loser

NORTH
 ♠ K86
 ♥ J1074
 ♦ Q3
 ♣ Q853

WEST EAST (D)
 ♠ A93 ♠ 74
 ♥ K86 ♥ Q953
 ♦ A954 ♦ K10872
 ♣ 1072 ♣ 96

SOUTH
 ♠ QJ1052
 ♥ A2
 ♦ J6
 ♣ AKJ4

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1 ♣	Pass	2 ♣
Pass	4 ♣	Pass	Pass

West led the spade three.

DENNIS THE MENACE

①					
---	--	--	--	--	--



"GINA CAN GET MAD *FASTER* AND GET OVER IT *QUICKER* THAN ANYONE I EVER KNEW!"

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GOUGH © 1972 by The Clifton T. Wilson
Miami Springs, Florida

HEANN

FRILCO

ENGOPY

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Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

ad

Yesterday's Jumbles: WHINE CRA

THE TAXI

By *Violette Leduc*. Translated from the French by Helen Weaver. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 87 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by Paul Zweig

BEFORE "La Bataarde" became all the rage in Paris in 1964, the late Violetta Leduc had been a journeyman novelist with several books to her credit and no readers. She was a specialist in "Bataarde," an extremely graphic memoir of the author's love life, made her famous overnight. She was acclaimed as a new star in the tradition of great 19th-century French novelists for her starkly

Casanova. In "La Bâtarde" Violante Leduc discovered a potent mixture of bisexual poetry and crude realism which she continued to explore in succeeding works ("The Woman With the Little Fox," "Thérèse and Isabelle," "Mad in Pursuit" until her position now is firmly es-

established far to the erotic left of Simone de Beauvoir in the French wing of women's liberation, an old tradition dating back to such stars as Madame de Staël and George Sand.

"Taxi" was something of a departure from her previous work, and it is a remarkable achievement. In "The Taxi" she takes a vacation from literary exhibitionism to tell a marvelous fairy tale of incest and sexual initiation. The story is cast in the form of a dialogue between

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 125 bookstores in 64 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

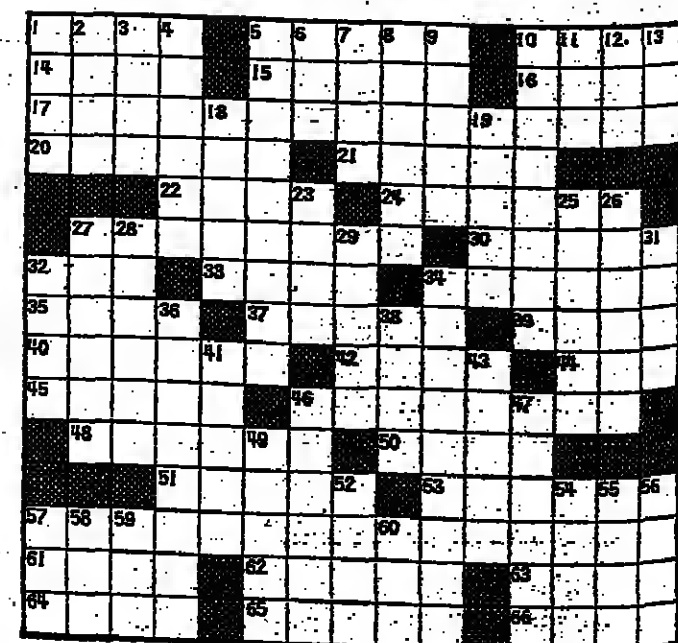
This Week	Week Last	Week Before
FICTION		
Jonathan Livingston Seagull, Bach	1	10
My Name Is Rachel Watson	2	3
The World, Wallace	4	10
Captains and the Kings, Caldwell	2	21
Putok	3	5
At the Terminal Man, Crichton	6	8
A Piece of the Eight, Mc Larty	8	5
The Nice Knight, Wambold	—	13
A Happy Death, Canine	—	13
The Execution, Blatty	—	15
GENERAL		
The Boys of Summer, Stahl	1	15
I'm O.K.—You're O.K., Myers	2	15
Q. Jurgens, Cullum and Lapierre	3	5
The Game of the Foxes, Fargo	4	27
The Superlatives, Goulden	5	6
Open Marriage, O'Neill	6	16
Report From a Strange Land, Smith	7	12
Bring Me a Unicorn, Lindgren	8	13
Eleven	9	37
The Coming of Age, De Zure	—	1

(These statistics are for the week ended July 2.)

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

<u>ACROSS</u>			
1 Fastener	48 Able _____	13 Highway sign	
5 Earth	50 Body, in biology	18 Fragrance	
10 Spill all	51 Medium for spurs	19 Sea duck	
14 Official proceedings	53 Ostrich or emu	23 Latin abbr.	
15 Mouldings	57 Haphazardly	25 Heretofore	
16 Thought	61 Sloth	Not so long ago	
17 Hot seat of a sort	62 Networks	27 Red pigments	
20 "Iceberg" name of 1867	63 Sarinene	28 Draw new lines	
21 Kind of sale	64 Arrow	29 Onlookers	
22 Ground sample	65 Put on a pedestal	31 Not entirely: Prefix	
24 Ultimate goal	66 Spanish ladies: Abbr.	32 Harbor craft	
27 Reduced to ashes	<u>DOWN</u>	Evens swag	
30 Hebrew prophet	1 Millinery	36 Beyond doubt	
32 Pronoun	2 Look for	38 Miss West et al.	
33 Out	3 Seethe	41 City destroyed with Sodom	
35 Wet quarantine	4 Buckingham, for one	43 Common shrub	
37 Varnish ingredient	5 Elite	46 Word for he-or-she garb	
39 Consider	6 Self-esteem	47 Shop machines	
40 Visual	7 Respected, old style	49 Take _____ (be brave)	
42 Darn it!	8 Adjusted a shoelace	52 Numerical prefix	
44 Fatigue's husband	9 Ready to pass out	54 Bakery man	
45 Having ridges	10 Indicated	Irish lion	
46 Beneficially	11 Bitter response	56 Biblical name	
	12 Man's rickshaw	57 Cow's mouthful	
		Collection of quotes	
		58 Road material	



Yesterday's | **Jumble: WHINE CRACK SUNDAE HEARSE**
Answer: *How to cut up in a cab—USE A HACKSAW*

Fontaine Wins 5,000 in Olympian Effort

Neil Andur

Steve Fontaine, 25, Ore., July 10 (UPI)—The 21-year-old junior set an American 5,000-meter record with the fastest time in the world this morning, 13:28.8, in the 5,000-meter race.

Fontaine, a member of the University of Oregon, set the record in the 5,000-meter race, which was the first of the day. He was the only American to finish in the top five.

Fontaine's time was 13:28.8, which is 1.2 seconds faster than the previous American record of 13:29.8, set by Steve Prefontaine in 1970.

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229 IS ON TIME—Steve Prefontaine leads George Young as they head into the final two laps of the 5,000-meter run. They finished in the same order.

Ryan Fans 16, Tosses One-Hitter Angel Strikes Out 8 Red Sox in Row

ANAHEIM, Calif., July 10.—Nolan Ryan pitched a one-hitter, struck out 16 and retired the last 26 batters as California beat Boston, 3-0, yesterday.

The hard-throwing right-hander, now 31-5, gave up a lead-off walk to Tommy Harper, struck out the next man, then yielded a one-out single to Carl Yastrzemski. Ryan then set an American League record by striking out the next eight batters he faced. The major league high is 10 by Tom Seaver, Ryan's old teammate on the New York Mets.

The three men Ryan fanned in the second went down on nine pitches to equal a major league mark. It was the 15th time that the feat had been accomplished. Ryan's fifth straight complete game victory was an all-time high. It was his second shutout in a row for a season total of five. The 16 strikeouts gave him the American League lead with 138, and also topped his previous season high of 137 with the Mets.

Lucchesi Is Fired As Phillies Name Owens Manager

PHILADELPHIA, July 10 (UPI)—The Philadelphia Phillies, who have the worst win-loss record in the major leagues, today fired manager Frank Lucchesi and replaced him with general manager Paul Owens for the remainder of the season.

Owens was named earlier this year as general manager to replace John G. Quinn, after the Phillies started a slide that took them to a 26-50 record, and the cellar in the National League's Eastern Division.

Lucchesi, 43, a long-time member of the Phillies' organization, was in his third year but was operating under a one-year contract.

Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
(First Game)	
Chicago.....	000 230 004-5 11 1
Cincinnati.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
Los Angeles.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
San Diego.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
San Francisco.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
St. Louis.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
Washington.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
(Second Game)	
Atlanta.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
Boston.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
Brewers.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
California.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
Cleveland.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
Colorado.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
Montreal.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
New York.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
San Francisco.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
Seattle.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
St. Louis.....	000 000 000-0 0 0
Washington.....	000 000 000-0 0 0

Brewer Holds Off Challengers to Win Canadian Golf by 1

Colin A. Werden

Colin A. Werden, 10, Ontario, July 10 (UPI)—Brewer, who won the 1968 Open, held off a challenge from a group of challengers to win the Canadian Open by one stroke yesterday.

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Tough British Open Course Just Right for Nicklaus Slam

Muirfield, Scotland, July 10 (AP)—A fierce wind whipped over Muirfield's towering links today in advance of the British Open and Jack Nicklaus was in his element.

Nicklaus, who won the 1962 Open, held off a challenge from a group of challengers to win the British Open by one stroke yesterday.

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Nicklaus, who won the 1962 Open, held off a challenge from a group of challengers to win the British Open by one stroke yesterday.

White Sox's Melton Is Out for Season

CHICAGO, July 10 (AP)—The Chicago White Sox have announced today that pitcher Bill Melton will undergo surgery on his injured back and will be out of action for the rest of the season.

Melton was placed on the 15-day temporary disabled list effective June 29. The team said a club physician diagnosed Melton's back problems as a herniated disc.

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E. German Matthes Swims to Record

BERLIN, July 10 (AP)—Roland Matthes of East Germany set a world record for the 200-meter backstroke with 2 minutes 02.8 seconds today, the official East Berlin news agency reported from Leipzig.

Matthes, a double gold medal winner at the 1968 Mexico City Olympic games, bettered his own record by 2.8 seconds.

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It is best to see the film from the beginning. 2:30, 5:02, 7:34, 10:06 p.m.
Saturday late night showing starts at 12:30.

